HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,006—New Series.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1903.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	14th "
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th "
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th October, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S, N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klausberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 ; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350 ; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	30th Oct. 1903.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	7,180	8th Nov, 1903.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,805	11th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay, Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
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SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.
All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the
PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE, FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
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OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte ? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship ; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions ; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill ; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	10	8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P. M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of November, 1903, for the construction of LASKAR'S and CHOWKIDARS' QUARTERS and a COOK ROOM at the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station.

2. Forms of Tender may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 each from the Office of the Undersigned, and forms of contract, also specification of works to be performed can be seen at the same office.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 550 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract Amount, will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th Oct., 1903.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1881.

JUGMOHANDAS MUNGULDAS .... Plaintiff.

vs.

FREDERICK YORKE SMITH ....
TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGULDAS .... } Defendants.
PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS & others.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR MANGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, C.S.I.

THE SURVIVING EXECUTOR of the Will of the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, under power given to him by the Decree of the High Court in Suit No. 444 of 1881, dated the 4th day of October, 1899, INVITES OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following properties or any of them.

Further Particulars and the Conditions of Sale may be seen at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Solicitors to the Executor, in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. The offers should be sent to Messrs. LITTLE and Co., as such Solicitors, but the surviving Executor does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Offer. The following descriptions are believed to be correct, but the Vendor will not be responsible for unintentional omissions or inaccuracies.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1903.

PARTICULARS.

1. A piece of land containing by estimation about one thousand two hundred and sixty-two square yards more or less, with the Chawls or Ranges of Shops thereon, situate at Shaik Memon Street, and called or known by the name of the Green or Cutlery Market, bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by Shaik Ali Janjiker Street, on the South by the half portion of a lane called Mircha Market Lane, on the East by various houses and shops, and on the West by Shaik Memon Street, and which was purchased by the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy from the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, and comprises the following Properties viz., property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C. Ward No. 140 (1), Street Nos. 97 to 103 and 2 to 18, Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C. Ward No. 525 Street No. 20-32, Street Mircha Market Lane. Property assessed under Ward C, Ward 523 Street No. 34-58 and 49 of Janjiker Street, Mircha Market Lane, Property assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward 527, Street Nos 1 to 47, Street Janjiker Street.

2. AN AREA OR BLOCK OF LAND AND PREMISES AT SHAIK MEMON STREET CALLED THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY CLOTH MARKET, CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ:—

FIRSTLY.—A piece of Land, containing approximately an area of 7,715 square yards with shops thereon for the most part used by Piece-goods Dealers, bounded on the North by Shaik Memon Street and by Old and New Hanuman Lanes, and bounded on the East by Shaik Memon Street, and on the South partly by property belonging to Govindjee Bhanjee, partly by the property fourthly hereinafter described, partly by the land premises thirdly hereinafter described taken on perpetual lease by the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Shankersett, partly by the piece of land and premises secondly hereinafter described, and partly by various small pieces of land and the buildings thereon adjoining or near to the said premises secondly hereinafter described, and bounded on the West partly by new Hanuman Lane and partly by Kitchen Garden Lane and partly by the property secondly hereinafter described, and the Municipal Assessment numbers of which property first described are Ward C, Ward Nos. 218 (1—13) 1291 (1), 1291 (3), 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1301 (1), 1301 (2), 1302 Street Nos. 50 to 112, 114a 101a, 91a, 84a, and 71a, Shaik Memon Street; Street Nos. 16 to 34 and 36 to 38, and No. 3, Hunuman Lane, excepting nevertheless and reserving for charitable or religious purposes a spot of ground in Old Hanuman Street part of the said piece of land on which a small temple dedicated to the God Hanuman stands.

SECONDLY.—A piece of land and premises situate near Kitchen Garden Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing an area of 451 square yards or thereabouts, with the godowns and buildings standing thereon, bounded on the North and East by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the piece of land and houses belonging to Narayen Kashinath and others, on the West by the private passage leading to Kitchen Garden Lane, which property secondly described is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C, Street New Hanuman Lane, Ward Nos. 129, 1298. Street Nos. 5 and 6. New Hanuman Lane.

THIRDLY.—A piece of leasehold Land and Buildings, thereon, consisting of Chawls and Warehouses to the south of the property first hereinbefore described, the area of which is approximately one thousand nine hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which was taken on a long lease renewable in perpetuity by the said late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy from the late Jagannath Sunkersett, under an Indenture of Lease dated the 11th July, 1862, and is bounded on the North by the property first hereinbefore described, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property next hereinafter described, and on the West by a piece of Land and Houses thereon belonging to Narayen Kashinath and other persons. The Municipal numbers of which said property thirdly described are Ward C Ward Nos. 218, 1299, 1300, 1199 (1), 1199 (2), 1200 (1), 1200 (2) and Street Nos. 7 and 8, New Hanuman Lane, 17 to 31, 31 to 33 to 45,45 Kitchen Garden Lane, and 64 to 54 to 54b, Shaik Memon Street.

AND FOURTHLY.—A piece of Land with the shops thereon, containing an area of 510 square yards or thereabouts, situate next to the said properties thirdly and first hereinbefore described, bounded on the North by the said property first hereinbefore described, on the South by the said Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by the property of Govindji Bhanji and Framji Hormusji Setna, and on the West by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, the Municipal numbers of which said property fourthly described are Ward No. 1198 (1), 1198 (2), Street Nos. 9-15 and 15 Kitchen Garden Lane. According to a recent measurement it has been found that the areas of the pieces of land are as stated above.

It is believed that these areas were in the possession of the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and have been in the possession of his Executors since the Testator's death and such areas will, if possible, be made over to the purchaser, but the Vendor does not guarantee that the areas are correct, and will not be responsible for any deficiency nor for any increase in the area so as to be under any obligation whatever to show any title thereto.

3. A piece of Land with the Messuages or Tenements thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,757 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the North by the property of the New Piece-goods Bazar Co., Ld., East by property of the late Gheilabhoy Cullianjee, South by property of the late Thakersey Moolji and Old Hanuman Lane, West by property also of the said Thakersey Moolji, and which said premises have been used as a feasting Cart, and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1 and 1 and No 1, Collector's New No 5 and No 8, Old Survey Nos. 66 and 65 and 67. New Survey Nos. 163 and 163, and are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 1403 and 1104, Street Nos. 16 and 17, Street Old Hanuman Cross Lane, passage B and C.

4. A piece of vacant ground, comprising two plots at Nowtucka, situate on one side of and adjoining a well, known as Cullianda's well, and the pavement thereto belonging which abuts on the thoroughfare formerly known as Rampart Row now called Fort Street, near the St. George's Hospital, within the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 609, Collector's new No. 5738, old Survey No. 5-1169, new Survey Nos 84, 94, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 2019, Street No. 25, the whole property containing an area of one hundred and one square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts, bounded on the North by the said well and the pavement thereto belonging, on the South by the property of Khimji Lakmidas, on the East by the property of Gopalji Cullianji and Mowji Khimji, and on the West by the property of Vurjiwandas Madhowdas.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitors to the Surviving Executor of the Will of the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.

THE GOVERNMENT of MADRAS notify that the ALUMINIUM DEPARTMENT of the SCHOOL of ARTS has been TRANSFERRED to the INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED, MADRAS, to whom in future all communications should be addressed.

(Signed.) A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to the Government.

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NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF THE TRAIN SERVICE OVER BHUSAVAL-AMALNER SECTION.

ON and after SUNDAY, the 1st of November, 1903, and until further Notice the TRAIN SERVICE between BHUSAVAL and AMALNER will be REVISED as under:—

		MIXED. H.	M.	GOODS with 3rd Class Passengers. H.	M.
Bhusaval Junc.	Dep.	6	40	19	30
Jalgaon Junc.	Arrl.	7	15	20	40
	Dep.	7	40	21	15
Amalner Junc.	Arrl.	9	27	0	5

		GOODS with 3rd Class Passengers. H.	M.	MIXED. H.	M.
Amalner Junc.	Dep	4	0	17	7
Jalgaon Junc.	Arrl	6	55	18	57
	Dep.	8	25	19	30
Bhusaval Junc.	Arrl	9	32	20	15

For detailed timings see corrected Sheet Time Tables, dated 1st April, 1903, exhibited at Stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, the 21st October, 1903.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE—ACCELERATION OF THE MAIN LINE MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC are advised that on and from the 1st NOVEMBER, 1903, the TIMINGS of the MAIN and BRANCH LINE TRAINS on this Company's System will be ALTERED, particulars of which may be ascertained from the Sheet Time-Tables exhibited at Stations.

The PRINCIPAL ALTERATIONS will be as follows:—

DOWN MAIL.—Leave Bombay 22-0—half an hour later than at present.

Arrive Delhi (third day) 8-55
,, Agra ,, ... 7-25
,, Bhatinda ,, ... 14-22

suitably connecting with trains for Lahore, Kalka, etc.

UP MAIL.—Leave Delhi 19-10—eight hours later than at present.

Arrive Bombay 7-40 (third day) as at present.

Connecting Trains run from Bhatinda and Agra.

N.B.—Neither Up nor Down Mail will now call at Marine Lines or Charni Road.

Up and Down Fast Passenger Trains will run between Ahmedabad and Bombay as follows:—

Bombay	D.	7-45	Ahmedabad	D.	7-30
Ahmedabad	A.	19-10	Bombay	A.	20- 0

Up and Down Local Trains will run between Bombay and Surat and Surat and Ahmedabad as follows:—

(a) Bombay	D.	5-25	(a) Ahmedabad	D.	12-30
Surat	A.	13-15	Surat	A.	20- 0
(b) Surat	D.	4-35	(b) Surat	D.	15-30
Ahmedabad	A.	11- 0	Bombay	A.	23-30

On the Metre Gauge Fast Through Passenger Trains will run as follows:—

Ahmedabad	D.	11-45	Delhi	D.	7-15
Delhi	A.	22-20	Ahmedabad	A.	15-25

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct., 1903.

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	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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Manager, Glendale Tea Estate,
Runnymede P. O., Nilgiris.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, AND PLATES,
Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

OOMER JAMALL VUYANI'S STABLES.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Racers, Hunters and Remounts, have arrived by s. s. "Katoria," "Horseni" and "Kasara" in my Stables at "Locksley Hall," Bellasis Road. Fresh consignment is expected by every Mail.

Sole Proprietor,
OOSMAN JUMALL.

XMAS PARCELS
FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.
INSCRIPTION TABLETS.

Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.

IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.

Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs.
Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.

LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular.
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND

WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
[GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AND MILLS of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., situate at Royapuram, Madras.

(Sale to take place in Bombay.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co, will, under instructions from Messrs. Gokuldas Naranji and Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett, the trustees for the debenture holders of the Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., by virtue of an indenture, dated 26th January, 1898, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, at 2-30 p.m., all the estate and interest of the said Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., hereafter called the said Company, in all the piece of land at Royapuram in Madras, hereafter briefly described, and all and singular the mill's engine house, boiler house, warehouse, and other buildings standing thereon, and all and singular the engines, boilers, mill-gear, mill wright work, fixed and moveable machinery, tools, fixtures, and other plant, placed or used in or upon the said land, building, and premises and used in connection with the business of the said Company.

The Mills are at Royapuram in the City of Madras, and consist of two mills erected on a large piece of land admeasuring about 20,600 square yards, surrounded by a pucca built wall. The spinning mills are believed to be equipped with machinery which is in good working order, with the exception of few, and the greater part of the machinery is of the modern principle, and the whole consists of about 22,000 spindles.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and list of machinery application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, solicitors for the said trustees, at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th October, 1903.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS............ „ 400,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Phillipines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital................................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....£ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance:
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

ONE WEEK MORE.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. The Sale will, therefore, go on for ONE WEEK MORE, as there is no room for New Stock which is shortly expected. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

NEW STOCK having not arrived the SALE is EXTENDED till the end of the month.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 3-8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper..................	£65 3-4	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 1-8	= — 3-16
2 months hence	27 1-2	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	60 7-8	= — 1-2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14	= + 1-2
Berlin „	20·41	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills.........	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills..................	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills..................	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 7-8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 pr ct	= + 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 5d. 1-4d.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000 bales. Spot 5·72 — 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 400 bales. Imports 14,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·35	5·30	5·28	5·27
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5·27	5·26	5·26	5·26
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

In New York—

Receipts at the Port..................	48,000 bales.
Do. last year..................	53,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 „
Do. do Continent	12,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10·20 + 10
Futures, month of Dec..................	9·96 + 10
Do. do. March	9·90 + 6

In New Orleans—

Spot..................	9 7-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Jan.	9·79 + 9
Do. do. April	10·00 + 11
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 24th October, 1903:—

Cotton..................	923 bales.
Wheat..................	25,094 cwts.
Linseed	1,558 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds..............	8,048 „
Gingellyseed..................	2,982 „
Poppyseed..................	881 „
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	5,711 „
Rice	1,463 „
Myrabollams	851 „
Cottonseed	5,634 „

BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 26.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T, ...				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand.......................................				1s. 4d. 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A....				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	......	136
Shanghai	30	do	do	188
Japan	30	do	do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steadier

Cash	Rs. 98·9
1st Settlement	„ 98·8
2nd do.	„ 98·5

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.

Linseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 4 6

Rapeseed.—Tone steadier.
Brown Cawnpore ready...... Rs. 5 7 0 to 5 8 per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore „ „ 5 14 0 „ „
Yellow Guzerat „ „ 5 14 0 „ „

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 3 6

Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready... ... 21 4 0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.
Pissi 91 per cent .... Rs. 30-12 per cwt.
Club No. 1 .... „ 30 „ „
Hard Red .... „ 24 „ „

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Firm
Estimated sales .... 8,000 bales.
Imports .... 8,000 „

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·41	5·36	5·34	5·33
—6	—6	—6	—6
Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June
5·32	5·32	5·32	5·32
+6	+6	+6	+6

COTTON.—The local market is firm and prices are advancing. A lot of New M. G. Etawah, ready, was sold at Rs. 204 to a Japan shipper. There is a good enquiry from exporters and mills, and a fair business has been done in Oomra descriptions, Bengals and Khandeish for December and January delivery at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher than Saturday's rates. "Suttas" close firm at Rs. 227 for Good Broach and Rs. 173 for Fully Good Bengals.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The Directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, in their report for the half-year ending June 30th last state:—The gross profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 505.852,⁰⁷¹, brought forward from last accounts, amount to yen 6,625,134,⁷¹¹, of which yen 4.639,889¹⁶⁰, have been deducted for Current expenses, interests &c., leaving a balance of yen 1,985,245⁵⁵¹. The directors now propose that yen 150,000⁰⁰⁰, be added to the reserve fund, raising it to yen 9,210,000⁰⁰⁰, and that yen 200,000 be put aside as special reserve to provide for the depreciation of the silver funds. From the remainder the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 720,000,⁰⁰⁰, on old shares and yen 360,000⁰⁰⁰, on new shares, making a total of yen 1.080,000,⁰⁰⁰. The balance, yen 55,245,⁵⁵¹ will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STRINGER—October 5, at Bandikui, the wife of William Nelson Stringer, R M Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NEVARD—GREEN—October 22, at the American Mission Chapel, Palmaner, by the Rev Jaired Scudder, D D, Charles Nevard, Serjeant, 6th Dragoon Guards, Bangalore, to Merlin Daisy Green, second daughter of Mr Green, Medical Officer, Palmaner.

DEATHS.

HOLFORD—October 13, at Debra Dun, the result of an accident, 2nd Lieut C A Holford, 4th Dragoon Guards.

RUSSELL GUNNING—October 15, at Saharanpur, of enteric fever, George Russell Gunning, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N-W Railway, aged 24 years.

SETH—October 17, at Lucknow, William Osmond Seth, of Nanpara.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water 3-34m., 3-21s. Low water, 9-34m. 9-13s.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
B. V. R., opening parade.
Bombay Improvement Trust Meeting of the Board Albert Buildings 4 p. m.

JACKAL CLUB.—There will be a general meeting of the Jackal Club at the Gymkhana at 6-15 p.m to-day to elect a Committee and Honorary Secretary for the ensuing season.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s. s. Reichstag, will be closed at the General PostOffice at 8 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p. m. Business:—(1) The Minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. R. H. Muljiani, R. N. Dordi and M. A. Heredia to be elected members of the Society. (3) Some remarks on Sterility and its cure by Dr. K. M. Dubash. (4) Such other business as may be brought forward by the Honorary Secretaries.

THEFT OF A TURKEY.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Rama Tatia was charged with theft of a turkey of the value of four rupees, the property of Raghu Govind, a dealer in turkeys, who keeps a shed in Paltan Bunder. The bird was in the shed along with other birds when the accused removed it on Sunday morning during the absence of the complainant. At noon the same day accused was arrested at Null Bazar with the bird in his possession. He admitted seven previous convictions and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, two months in solitary confinement, and to receive 25 stripes.

SELLING COCAINE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Benarsey Madaran, a hawker, was charged with selling cocaine without a license. On Saturday night, the accused was standing in Grant Road when Inspector Bana e, of the Abkari Department, gave one Bachoo a two-anna coin to purchase cocaine of the accused. Bachoo succeeded in doing so, and the accused being promptly arrested with the marked coin in his possession, more cocaine was found on his person being searched. He was convicted and sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 501 or in default to suffer six weeks' further rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A RECKLA AND BULLOCKS.—Oodhowji Krishna, a Hindu, residing at Mori Road, Mahim, has reported to the Police the theft of his reckla and a pair of bullocks, valued at Rs. 350, during Saturday night. The reckla was kept in its usual place under a tree in the compound of the complainant's house, while the bullocks were tethered in the stable close by. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the complainant was aroused by hearing an alarm of "thief," and on going to the compound found that the reckla and the bullocks were being driven away. The complainant gave chase and caught hold of the reckla about hundred and fifty paces away from the house. The thieves then got out of the reckla and were running away, when they were arrested by two policemen on patrol. The accused whose names are Bhima Harri and Frances Jackey are known to the complainant and reside in Mori Road, Mahim.

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS OF POTS.—At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Priestly charged Jawarilal Shewraj, a Hindu, with stealing copper pots valued at Rs. 15, belonging to six different persons residing in the Parel District. The evidence showed that the accused had been, since some weeks past, in the habit of entering the houses and huts of the residents of Parel during their absence from home at work and carrying off pots. On Friday last Jawarilal was passing along Kala Chowkey Road with a gunny bag on his shoulder when he was stopped by policeman No 870 E. and questioned as to the contents of the bag. As the accused could not give a satisfactory explanation, he was arrested and on the bag being opened was found to contain a copper "handa." The accused's room was then searched when a box full of similar pots was found. The accused then made a statement and pointed out the places whence he had stolen the pots, which were identified by their respective owners. The accused was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A MISSING BAG OF MONEY.—At the Esplanade Police Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, Inspector Sullivan charged Marooti Hari with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 364. the property of his master Dhondoo Vishram a salt merchant. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the accused. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that on the 17th instant he gave the accused a bag containing silver and currency notes of the value of Rs. 364 and another bag filled with copper coin of the value of Rs. 25-7 9 to be taken to his shop at Null Bazar. About a quarter of an hour later complainant was informed that the bag containing the silver coins had disappeared. The accused admitted having received it, but said that as he left the shop for a few minutes he entrusted it to one Bhawoo, another servant of the complainant, and that on his return he found the bag missing. Bhawoo denied having seen the bag at all. The complainant, in cross-examination by Mr. Dhondi, said his shop was an open stall and that thefts had been committed thrice or trice before in his shop as well as in some of the adjacent shops. The Magistrate remarked that nothing had been found on search of the accused, and it was not improbable that the bag had been stolen by some one during the accused's absence. The accused was, therefore, acquitted and discharged.

THE SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, DABOOL.—On Sunday the Society of Our Lady of Piety celebrated the feast of its Patroness at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, with solemn high mass, exposition and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun who was received in solemn procession by the clergy and laity and was presented with an address as a patron of the Society and as chief benefactor of the Institution. His Grace delivered a very impressive sermon on Charity. The services in the Church having terminated a general meeting of the society presided over by his Grace and attended by a large number of subscribers, members and well-wishers of the Society, was held in the old church. His Excellency Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, was present. The annual report was read by the Secretary of the Society and showed that the Society supported during the year 159 persons. It maintained two Asylums, one situated at Dhobi Talao for men and the other at Cavel for women and children. The total receipts during the year from various sources amounted to Rs. 5,803-11-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,534-11-6, there being a net profit of Rs. 271 which raised the fund of the Society to Rs. 12,134-30-0. After the reading of the report his Grace addressed the meeting and concluded by asking all present to help the new committee in carrying out their onerous duties. At the conclusion of the meeting his Grace proceeded to the Society's Asylum at Cavel where a sumptuous dinner was generously given to the poor of the Society by the Goan Partners of the Indian Rice Supply Agency.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is, "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

THE following is the preliminary memorandum on the late cotton crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind, and second memorandum on the early crop of the Deccan for the season of 1903-1904. (Information generally up to 1st October.)

A.—Late Districts (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind.) Information incomplete. Sowings continue in Karnatak. Season on the whole favourable and area expected to exceed average.

Gujarat.—No reports from 4 talukas of Ahmedabad with an average area of 140,000 acres. Reported area 369,000 acres; 22 per cent. under corresponding average area. Rain for sowing timely and sufficient in north. In south its excess curtailed area and seed had to be resown in places. Crop good in north; in south seedlings slightly damaged through excess of rain in places; elsewhere crop fair.

Gujarat States.—No information from Sorath with an average area of 4 lakhs acres. Reported area 1,315,000 acres; 15 per cent. below average. Except in south of Baroda where excessive rain prevented fuller sowings crop has been sown under favourable rains and is reported to be thriving.

Karnatak.—Information incomplete. Sowings still unfinished. Reported area 500,000 acres; 27 per cent. over average. Rains favourable and young crop in good condition.

Karnatak States.—Area 168,000 acres; 51 per cent. over average. Sowings extended under favourable rains. Crop good.

Sind.—Area 206,000 acres; more than double the average. Increased cultivation mainly on the Jamrao Canal. Crop generally good.

B.—EARLY DISTRICTS (DECCAN.)

The total area under cotton in the early districts of the Deccan is estimated at 14 lakhs acres or about 8 per cent. over last year's area and 21 per cent. in excess of the average. The crop was sown under favourable conditions. The season later on has, on the whole, been satisfactory and the crop so far as progressed well.

Khandesh.—Area 1,188,000 acres; 6 per cent. over last year's and 15 per cent. above the average. Increased sowings made under favourable July rains. Slight damage by locusts has been reported from two talukas and the crop has turned yellow from excessive rain in one. Elsewhere the conditions have, so far, been favourable and the prospects are on the whole good.

Ahmednagar.—Area 111,000 acres; slightly over last year's area and 82 per cent. above the average. The crop has suffered a little in heavy soils in two talukas through excesive rain; elsewhere in good condition.

Nasik.—Area 34,000 acres; 33 per cent. below last year and the average. The decrease is only apparent being due to non-receipt of complete information. Season on the whole good and the crop fairly satisfactory.

South Deccan.—Information from Satara incomplete. Area 45,600 acres; more than three times last year's area. Sowings extended under favourable rains. Damage by excessive rain reported from parts of Sholapur. Elsewhere crop generally good.

Deccan States.—Area 21,000 acres; more then five times last year's area and threefold of the average. Crop thriving.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

The later returns, regarding the Madras Gingelly Crop of 1903-1904, bringing up the statistics of cultivation recorded in ryotwari villages up to the end of September, do not fully confirm the earlier figures, published in August, as to the area sown with this crop so far, for, though that area has expanded from 384,000 to 534,100 acres, the latter figure is only 31 per cent greater than the corresponding figures for last year, and about 20 per cent. greater than the average at corresponding dates. The latter increase is general, except on the West Coast, and is very marked in the Circars and Deccan districts. The expansion is due to the season having been favourable, and the crop is reported to be good almost every-where. Much of the early sowings have already been harvested.

MADRAS PADDY.

The first report on the Madras Paddy Crop of 1903-1904, states:—The area planted, or sown, with this crop up to about the end of September this year exceeds that put under the crop last year at the corresponding date by nearly 180,000 acres, or by 5 per cent. in ryotwari villages. The increase is most marked in the Deccan districts, but is large also in the Carnatic, and Central districts, whilst in the Southern districts there is a material decrease. In one district, only, however, is there any marked deficiency and that is Tanjore where incessant heavy rain has delayed planting. The season has generally been very favourable for early planting and the crops are in good condition. Particulars of the areas planted are shown below in hundreds of acres:—

Groups of districts.	Area sown.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with		
	Average for		1902.	1903.	Average for		1902.
	Five years.	Ten years.			Five years.	Ten years.	
Circars ...	1,299,9	1,279,6	1,360,2	1,380,2	+ 80,3	+ 100,6	+ 20,0
Deccan ...	118.7	136.7	121,8	168,3	+ 49 6	+ 31,6	+ 43,5
Carnatic ...	475,8	475,7	511,6	584,1	+ 108,3	+ 108,4	+ 72,5
Central ...	319,3	319,0	202 3	365,3	+ 46,0	+ 37,	+ 54,0
South........	589,7	579,5	562,7	535,1	— 54,	— 44,4	— 27,6
West Coast & Nilgiris.	902,0	894,9	918,6	935,8	+ 33,8	+ 40,9	+ 17,
Total ...	3,696,0	3,675,1	3 880,2	3,959,4	+ 263,4	+ 274,4	+ 179,6

MADRAS COTTON

The first report on the Madras cotton crop of 1903-1904 states.:— The reports received from ryotwari villages regarding the area sown with cotton up to the end of September show that it is about 11 per cent. greater than the large area sown up to the corresponding date last year whilst it is 40 and 28 per cent. larger than the corresponding averages for five and ten years respectively. The increase is most marked in the Coimbatore and Salem districts, but is large also in the Deccan districts, where the varieties known as Northerns and Westerns are grown. In the Southern districts, where Tinnevellies are grown, sowings have scarcely commenced as yet. The extension is partly due to the fovourable character of the season and partly to the continued high price of cotton and low prices of cereal food-grains. Particulars are abstracted below in hundreds of acres:—

Varieties.	Area sown.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with		
	Average for		1902.	1903.	Average for		1902.
	Five years.	Ten years			Five years.	Ten years.	
Tinnevellies	6,6	5,1	7,7	10,5	+ 3,9	+ 5,4	+ 2,8
Salems	64,6	87,9	76,9	97,4	+ 32,8	+ 9,5	+ 20,5
Northerns and Westerns........	444,7	464,4	561,7	623,2	+ 178,5	+ 158,8	+ 61,5
Cocanadas.	87,8	106,5	114,1	117,3	+ 29,5	+ 10 8	+ 3,2
Others	4,9	4·4	4,1	3,8	— 1,1	— 6	— 3
Total..	608.6	663,3	764,5	852 2	+ 243,6	+ 183,9	+ 87,7

The standing crop is still young, but it is reported to be generally in fair condition.

DEPARTURE OF SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, accompanied by Captain Lord George S. Murray, left for Poona yesterday by the two o'clock train to take up the command of the Bombay Army from Sir Robert Low. The departure was private. Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Bombay District, was present at the station to see General Hunter off.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Nereo, 2,411 tons, Captain L Kavacevic, will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE ship Norman Macleod, 854 tons, Captain Capiero, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Grantley Hall, 2,555 tons, Captain L Hann, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rydal Hall, 2,739 tons, Captain F Curtis sailed yesterday for Manchester, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Arroyo, 2,307 tons, Captain H Plough, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 15th October, brought a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Kenley, 2,431 tons, Captain F H Parker, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, 15th October, brought a cargo of coal.

THE Hired Transport Upada, 2,382 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Berbera, brought Government Stores and one passenger.

THE steamer Meteor, 2,546 tons, Captain A Vetlinski, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, 4th October, with a cargo of 1,13,985 cases and 30,000 tons kerosine oil.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain G J Johnson, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with general cargo and Miss Rogers and 6 natives as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain A Radcliffe, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and Capt and Mrs Brackenburg, natives and 300 deck passengers.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's steamer Hiroshima Maru, 2,035 tons, Captain J Nagao, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Yokohama via intermediate ports brought a general cargo and 4 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 702 tons, Captain R J Rickford, which arrived on Saturday from Karachi, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Kittlewell and, child, Mr Herber, one Officer, Suffolk Regt, Sergt Jones and wife, one Assist Surgeon, 4 women and 3 children, one native, 48 details and 214 deck. She sailed to-day for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Simla, 3,805 tons, Captain C D Goldsmith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, 6th October, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Staff Sergt and Mrs Russell and 2 children, and Miss H Kates From Hongkong—Mr J R Katrak, Mr E Valjeebhoy and Mr M Cassumbhoy. From Colombo—Captain Churton, Miss Harber and Mr H W Booth. From Sydney—Mr Goodere and Mr W Fulton. From Melbourne—Mr W Moran, Miss Clossley and Miss Nicholl. From Largo Bay—Mr and Mrs Devonshire and child.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Meteor s	Vellinski	Batoum, Oct 4
	Siclia (Transport)	Western	Southampton, Oct 3
	Simla s................	Goldsmith ..	Shanghai, Oct 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	City of Vienna s...	Campbell......	Karachi
	Grantley Hall s ...	Hann...........	Antwerp
	Rydal Hall s.......	Curtis	Manchester
	Othello s	Johnson	Hull via Karachi
	Dumra s	Rickford	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kangra, Radcliffe, for Persian Gulf.
„ Nereo, Karacevic, for Karachi.
Ship Norman Macleod, Capiero, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hoseinee, for Red Sea Ports.
„ Muttra, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Circasia, for Liverpool.
„ Hiroshima Maru, for Japan, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 21.

The clan line Clan Forbes arrived from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this evening.

The clan line Clan Mackinnon arrived from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this evening.

[illegible]

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri left Penang for Bombay on the 24 instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s s De Balduino left Suez on the 25 instant for Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Trieste, left Trieste for Bombay on the 23rd instant and may expected here on the 16 November. The same company's s s Franz Ferdinand, from Japan left Hongkong for Trieste on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 24.

The P and O Co's s s Coromandel left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 25.

The P and O Co's s s Pekin Extra left here yesterday evening and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Thursday next.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—200 bales cotton fly H E B de and Sons; 63 bales wool N Gocuidas; 29 bales wool Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 12 bales wool and 3 bales goat hair M J Jocmabhoy and Co: 27 bales wool Bhowen Hurbhum 150 bales wool Hajee Alli Mooman 200 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co; 65 bales wool D Nagjee 500 cwt jowaree Ralli Brothers; 85 bales wool T Jeewandas; 29 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 34 bales wool R Roognathram; 52 bales wool Ebjee Sowjee; 300 bales cotton fly and waste P Heerjee and Co.

Circasia s—2800 cwt rapeseed F Fischer and Co; 4500 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher.

FOR LONDON.

Moldavia s—2 cwt ivory Fazal Mahomed 6 cases Indian condiments Merwanjee Pomjiajee and Sons; 20 casks Indian condiments Owen and Okell; 60 cwt fishmaws and 30 cwt deer horns 50 cwt mother of pearl shell R Dhunjee and Co; 18 cwt cardamonseed R Dossa and Co; 10 bales hides B Esmail; 10 bales hides J Janmahomed; 7 casks Indian condiments H P Sethna and Co; 65 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 43 bales myrabollams J A Begbie and Co 2 cases tortoise shell N Mahomed; 4 pots rose oil K B Sajan; 5 bales carpets 3 bales drapery Tellery and Stavridas.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Rydal Hall s—201 cwt gum P Jaitbabhoy 201 cwt gum Veljee; Madhowjee; 6000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Khalif s—4000 cwt castorseed Tata and Co; 23320 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers; 200 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co.

Merton Hall s—200 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 173 cwt myrabollams J A Begbie and Co; 2000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwt wheat 17400 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Maldavia s—4 cases drapery Cowasjee Brothers; 3 bales woollen carpets Tellery and Stavrides.

FOR GENOA.

Beckenham s—1999 cwt gingellyseed Tata and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1000 cwt gingellyseed Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Imperatrix s—6 bales grey yarn Volkart Brothers; 1 bale twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—1300 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 1316 bales cotton Tata and Co; 3000 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha; 900 bales cotton M Ali Essabhoy.

FATALITY AT AN ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

SERGEANT KILLED AT TENT-PEGGING.

A sad accident occurred on Thursday during practice at tent-pegging, at Trimulgherry, during the Secunderabad Assault-at-Arms. Sergeant G. E. Lennard, of the 49th Battery, R. F. A., after taking his peg in grand style, was thrown from his horse, the horse kicking him on the head and fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died at 9 p. m. the same day without regaining consciousness. The deceased was a very smart and popular non-commissioned officer, and greatly respected by all ranks.

The funeral, which took place on the following evening, was very largely attended. The cortege left No. 2 Section Hospital at 4-45 p. m. headed by a firing party of the N. C. O's of deceased's battery, under Sergeant Coombes, followed by the Band of the Middlesex Regiment, which played the funeral march along the route. Then came the team and gun-carriage (conveying the corpse) of the sub-section of which the late non-commissioned officer was in charge, under the command of Battery Sergent-Major Jones. Following the gun-carriage was the deceased's charger (from which he was thrown) led by two drivers of the sub-section. Then followed the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment, under the command of Major F. D. Quinton, R. F. A. All the officers of the Battery, Staff Sergeants and Sergeants, R. H. A., together with representatives of the Q. O. Hussars, Lincoln and Middlesex Regiments attended the funeral, which was a very imposing one. Wreaths were sent from all British Corps in garrison and from numerous friends and admirers of the deceased. The usual three volleys having been fired, the troops were marched back to barracks.

MR. ROBERT DAVIES, the wealthy Welsh shipowner who has just completed the necessary arrangements for transferring a capital sum of £135,000 to the Calvinistic Methodist Mission in the Khasia Hills, India, is the brother of the late Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvan, and is noted for his philanthropy.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

COSTUME MATERIALS
WORSTEDS Rs.2-8 to Rs. 3-8, 54".
CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4 in 60 SHADES.
REAL NAVY SERGES FOR YACHTING OR THE TRIP HOME
Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3, 54".
OUR NEW STRIPED WORSTEDS
Six Patterns, in blue or black with white line, ALSO MADE in the NEWEST SHADES.
SUITINGS.

Send for free Samples. We can make up if desired, and many Gentlemen purchase from us for the Voyage and for English Wear. We also obtain many Orders from England by each Mail, thus proving that Customers realise by the best of all tests, experience, that our Cloths are better value than they secure at Home.

BUT IT IS BETTER
to see this before sailing and purchase before you go.

We can send Cloths to your English Friends if desired and we are constantly asked to do so. People find that it is worthwhile paying postage on parcels, but when two or three join we could send through our Agents and save Carriage.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.
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FAMOUS
"AMERICAN SPECIFIC G."
"Specific," means certain, infallible; and Dr. MAGINN'S "American Specific G." is the only certain safe and speedy cure for all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, or Urinary Irritation in any stage of the disease. It prevents stricture and all other bad consequences. This remedy is compounded personally by the distinguished Specialist J. A. MAGINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A., who has had many years experience in thousands of cases. Immediate relief and permanent cure. Dr. MAGINN'S written guarantee in every package. Beware of fraudulent imitations. See Dr. MAGINN'S signature on every package. Price Rs. 3 sent in stamped wrapper by Registered Post to any address on receipt of price. Circulars and Testimonials free for stamp. Address: J. A. MAGINN, M.D., 52/1 Park Street, Calcutta.
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KOSSI SILKS! KOSSI SILKS!!
KOSSI SILKS!!!
OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.
VAST REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.
The SALE will COMMENCE from 1st October, and REMAIN in force till 31st December, 1903. Please write for Samples to make your Selections from, to
N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
BENARES CANTONMENT.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

PARCELS of Fresh Pomfret Fish, Kulu Apples Nagpore Oranges, Kulu Chestnuts, Peaches and Dewali Sweetmeats for Native Hindoos and Prabhoos are now sent up-country for Dewali Festival. Also the same things supplied to local Residents.

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OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.
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DAWSON, &c.
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THE BLENDING OF
TOBACCO IN ORDER TO
Produce A PERFECT
CIGARETTE
IS A FINE ART.
It has been said that to smoke one of our
OVAL GOLD-TIPPED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is
A SYBARITIC LUXURY!
THE STAR TOBACCO MFG. Co.,
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TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

CHALLENGE
FROM
THE "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND"
TO MOSES BENJAMIN
of the Pitman School, Bombay.

IN consequence of MOSES BENJAMIN issuing a Circular warning the Public against being "peele(d) like Oranges," and his letter to an up-country paper, I am desirous of having a public contest for speed, legibility and reading when written by six or more of my Pupils, with six weeks' training, as against Moses Benjamin's six or more Pupils SIX MONTHS Pitman teaching, for Rs. 2,000, each party placing Rs. 1,000 in a Bank, and the winning Pupils to receive the full amount, or if it is a personal matter I will meet him for a like amount, for speed, legibility and transcription. The contest must take place within seven days, owing to my various engagements.

WARWICK PEELE,
Principal.

NOTE.—For 7 days, to end of October, I will enrol Pupils at the CENTRAL STUDIO for Rs. 15, payable in advance for the full course of 21 Lessons, attend the Studio all day or take lessons leisurely at Pupils' convenience.

1st lesson write any word.
4th " 40 words minute.
11th " 120 words minute.
No books to buy.

THE "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND."
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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1903.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANKS BILL.

AFTER much deliberation the Government of India has put before the Supreme Council a Bill for the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies. Sir Denzil Ibbetson claims for it the qualities of simplicity and elasticity—simplicity which will bring it within the comprehension of the masses; elasticity which will render it capable of application to the multiplicity of circumstances which will present themselves. It is not claimed for the measure that it is perfect nor that it is magnanimous or even liberal. The aim of Government so far, it is explained, has been merely to lay down the general outlines, leaving the details to be filled in gradually as experience shall dictate, Provincial Governments to have the power to add local colouring as may be found desirable. The object of the Bill is not to foster indolence by keeping the ryot in funds, with his hands in his pockets, but "the encouragement of individual thrift and of mutual co-operation with a view to the utilisation of combined credit among the members of the societies, by the aid of their intimate knowledge of one another's needs, capacities, and the pressure of local public opinion." We do not profess to know which of the two great qualities of the Bill Sir Denzil had in his mind when he framed this particular sentence—elasticity we suppose, since it would scarcely be termed simple. It might commend itself to native members, however, who, as a rule, appreciate the jingle of a sentence more than the sentiment it expresses. But lower down we find a sentence which has the virtue of simplicity. "The main object of our endeavour is to assist agricultural credit, which presents a far more important and more difficult problem than does industrial credit, but we recognise that artisans employed on small pay and other persons of small means, residing in towns, may very properly be admitted to the benefits of our legislation." That being so, on the same principle which led the philosopher to make one hole in his door for the cat and a smaller one for the kitten—Government proposes two classes of Societies—rural and urban. Members of a rural society may live in a town and members of an urban society may live in a village so long as they do not become gloriously mixed up in a dozen of each, for the societies will have nothing to do with the wealthy rent-receiver. The members must be small men, not capitalists.

He will, however, not have to be too small a man; for before he can borrow from the society he must have been a member for some time, and in that capacity must have contributed to the funds of the society. A man who has money to pay in to a co-operative society, or any other pool, does not usually contemplate the necessity of borrowing—that is legitimate borrowing. If he could get money from the society at a small rate of interest, and lend it at a higher rate, it might be worth his while putting money in the pool. But there would be great perturbation in the camp if such a practice were discovered. Money-lenders, wrote Sir John Strachey, are obviously as necessary to the Indian Agriculturist as the seed which he sows, or as the rain which falls from heaven to water his fields. Whether the societies will, in the long run, displace the money-lender remains to be seen. Many difficulties will combine to defer the realisation of this desire, for it would almost appear as though the small man it is sought to help will fly to the sowkar, and seek to borrow money to pay his subscription—and the sowkar will either refuse, or lend on such terms as to militate against the success of societies under the conditions now proposed. Of course, Government aid may tend to decrease this difficulty, but there is no idea of Government becoming the money-lender to the people, and the sowkar need have little fear that his business will be undermined. There will still be ample room in which he may practice his profession. Government will do nothing permanently beyond providing for compulsory inspection and audit by a Government officer, in order to provide against mismanagement and fraud and so give members, and the public, confidence in the societies. It will exempt "for the present" their profits and operations from income-tax, stamp duties, and registration fees, and authorise them to open public accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks, these measures applying equally to urban and to rural societies. Beyond these limits of assistance Government is not prepared to go.

Government has been led to the conclusion that any continuous financial assistance it might give would wholly defeat the object of the formation of the societies, that any permanent financial assistance from Government would obscure the co-operative principle and weaken the spirit of self-defence which it desires to foster. Therefore it confines itself to "sympathy, encouragement, and moral support"—commodities which are very cheap and not always of the quality and substance demanded. In this particular case—though we do not go so far as to predict that the Bill will give very general satisfaction, or that the scheme is likely to achieve a high degree of success in its operations—the sympathy of Government is somewhat tangible. Government will assist the societies pecuniarily at the outset, the measure of assistance depending in its amount upon a genuine subscription by the people themselves. Government rightly believes that such assistance will have a value beyond its mere use as capital on easy terms, since it will be an earnest of the reality of the interest which Government takes in the matter, while the terms to which it will be subject will stimulate the thrift and self-help that are to be a condition precedent—simplicity again, but little elasticity. During the first three years of the life of a society the advances will be free of interest, and will not be recoverable except in the case of a society being wound up, while after that period the advance will bear interest at four per cent., recoverable in annual instalments not exceeding one-tenth—elasticity enough. We expect at the next meeting of the Council to hear the measure condemned as half-hearted and insufficient, and it cannot be claimed that it goes nearly so far as the necessities of the classes it seeks to benefit demand. Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the sponsor for the Bill, confesses himself doubtful as to its efficacy, and, said he, even if we "do achieve success, I do not expect to find in it a panacea for all the difficulties of the Indian cultivator." All he asks for is that the scheme shall have a fair trial. It will have a fair trial. Its passage through the Council is a foregone conclusion. Meantime, however, it will receive very severe criticism.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN GERMANY. Side by side with a revival of industry in Germany, and a consequently increased production, Germany is enjoying an enhanced export trade. On the face of it such a statement might appear unnecessary, but as most people are aware where Germany is concerned the one fact does not always depend upon the other. Germany's export trade is fostered by a judicious application of the kartel system; it is built up by purely artificial means, and does not usually follow in a pronounced manner the variations of internal prosperity. It is a matter of common knowledge that much of the exported trade which leaves Germany finds custom eventually below cost price. The manufacturer loses with his eyes open, knowing that the kartel or syndicate to which he belongs will recoup him and also give him a fair profit on all his export sales. Indeed by the system which is now followed in Germany producers are asked to sell for whatever they can get, it being understood that the syndicate will make up the difference between the price they obtain for their exported goods and the price on the home market. This sort of competition has been felt very keenly by British makers, for it applies not only to cheap productions, but to those in which the German makes an honest endeavour to compete for the market in respect of quality as well as of price. The effect of this system upon British and American goods is likely to be felt even more severely in the near future, for there appears to be a genuine revival of industry in Germany. During last year the number of idle workmen decreased considerably. In February last the number of applicants per hundred vacancies was 175·9 as against 219·4 in the previous year, and at the present moment the number has decreased to 141·6 as against 166·1 twelve months ago. That this revival has no vital connection with the increase in the demand for German manufactures in foreign markets due to the methods already alluded to is proved by the fact that there is a general tone of returning prosperity in the country in other directions. Money is freer and investment rates are on the increase, with the result that there has been a considerable increase in the number of investments. Whilst this state of things exists it follows that German producers will strain every nerve to capture as much of the trade of the world as they can and the menace is particularly directed against the United Kingdom and her colonies.

SCHOOL STRIKES. THERE is hardly a single public school in England which does not possess its tradition of a "barring-out" or some other form of concerted rebellion amongst the pupils against the masters. But in England now-a-days the school boy is either more amenable to discipline or has a more wholesome dread of the authority which his superiors are enabled to wield. This seems to be by no means the case in the United States. There the dissatisfied school-boy does not think twice before he strikes, and an "up-to-dateness" is associated with these interesting displays of power which is truly American. Quite recently a strike on a large scale occurred amongst the school-going population of Detroit. It originated in the compulsory retirement of a male teacher from one of the schools evidently under the school Board of that city. The severance of this gentleman's connection with the school meant that the male scholars had to submit to the tuition of a female teacher, a course to which they were strongly opposed, arguing in the first place that it was derogatory to themselves, and in the second that a lady teacher had not the managerial capacity of a man. To prove their point they "walked out," expressing their determination at the same time not to go back until their demand had been satisfied. A petition was signed in which the malcontents stated their grievances in proper style, the newspapers were invaded, and the story of the feud placed before the public with all necessary journalistic embellishments, and next day the strikers commenced their campaign in earnest. The campaign consisted of a veritable process of fire and rapine. Brickbacks flew, the school fence was burned down, bon-fires were built in the streets, street-cars were held up, and a proper strike committee with a president and treasurer were duly elected, and a fund commenced with a view of engaging the services of a lawyer. The success of this programme inspired the rest of the school-going population of Detroit with the beauty of the idea, and now all over the city strikes are proceeding with all manner of objects, though the main purpose appears to be the gaining of shorter hours. It is to be hoped that the principle of the strike will not spread further than the United States at any rate so far as it affects the younger generation.

THE KUMASI RAILWAY. REUTER'S announcement that the railway from the Gold Coast to Kumasi has been carried to the Ashanti capital, though interesting enough, cannot by any means be regarded as news. The first train actually steamed into Kumasi on the first day of this month, and a telegram from the Governor of the Gold Coast stated that among the passengers were the Kings and Chiefs of Bekwai, Kokofus, Adansi, and Abodom. The railway is the most significant sign of the rapid advance of civilizing influences in a region where but a few years ago absolute savagery reigned. It is only seven years since the misdeeds of King Prempeh led to his removal, and it is but three years since the rising of the tribesmen necessitated General Willcock's relief of the capital where the garrison and Sir Frederick Hodgson had been hardly pressed. It was in 1900 that the extension of the Sekondi-Tarkwa Railway to Kumasi was authorised. It has been carried out, on the guarantee of the Ashanti Gold Fields Corporation, by a British firm to the order of the Colonial Office. The length of the line is 170 miles, and its cost was estimated at about £6,500 per mile. The engineers are entitled to some credit in having completed the railway in so short a time, when it is remembered that the whole survey had to be carried through an unknown and dense forest. In laying the line every yard had to be cut through tree bush, and there was the additional difficulty of paucity of labour. The gauge is 3 feet 6 in., the same as in the cases of the Uganda, the Lagos, and the Cape railways. The line, Reuter tells us, will be formally opened in January, and it should not be long before we hear of the opening of some of the mines for which the Ashanti Gold Fields Corporation have received concessions. There is no doubt that gold exists in large quantities in Ashanti, but the question that has yet to be decided is whether it will pay for its recovery. When this point has been settled satisfactorily an extension of the railway northwards may be expected.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 16th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

WE regret to hear that Mr. D. T. Roberts, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, has been unlucky enough to get laid up at Naini Tal during the closing days of his Indian service.

LADY RIVAZ, who remains up at Simla while Sir Charles Rivaz is on tour, will probably be leaving for Lahore about the 7th November, to be ready to receive Lady Curzon there.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd October 1903, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1902 of 16,137 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 11,876 in the earnings.

IN the Madras Archæological Survey Budget for next year provision is made for photographing more than 4,000 pre-historic articles recently acquired in Tinnevelly. Rs. 1,000 is also provided for illustrations in the Report on Pallava Temples, now in the Press.

SIR HUGH BARNES leaves Maymyo on Saturday arriving at Rangoon on the 26th to meet Lady Barnes who arrives from Home on the 31st. They will be in Mandalay on the 10th November, when a Durbar will be held, and the installation of the Buddhist Archbishop will take place.

CAPTAIN RAWLING and Lieutenant Hargreaves, who have been spending the summer in an exploring expedition in Central Asia on the western side of Tibet, returned safely to Ladakh at the beginning of October, having surveyed a great stretch of absolutely unmapped country which will fit in with the work of the late Captain Deasy.

THE newly formed Simla Co-operative Credit Society, the object of which, as recently explained, is to enable Government servants in the Simla Secretariats to obtain small loans on easy terms, has had the good fortune to have its required capital subscribed in a very short time, and at the present moment the Society has about Rs. 10,000 at its disposal. Sir Edward Law heads the subscribers' list with ten shares.

IT is probable that the much anticipated University Education Bill will be introduced at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. The exact scope of the measure is not yet clearly settled, but in any case the Bill will doubtless deal with the re-constitution of the Senates and Syndicates of Universities. The Viceroy announced definitely that another meeting of the Legislative Council would be held in Simla, and added that the date would be notified as soon as Government were able to determine it.

THE number of imported horses suitable for Army purposes which it is anticipated will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during 1904-05 is estimated at 2,986, of which 1,741 walers are to be purchased in Calcutta, 594 in Madras, and 446 walers and 205 Arabs in Bombay. The average price of the waler or Cape remount has been fixed at £45; the average price of walers to be purchased in Madras and Bombay on account of Madras cavalry is Rs. 400; the average price of Arabs is Rs. 700. Walers must measure 15-1 to 15-3 and Arabs must be not less than 14-2. The number of young country-bred horses likely to be purchased is 650.

MR. THOMPSON, managing director of the Ogilvie flour mills, who has returned to Montreal from an inspection tour in the North-West, says that the last three weeks have been very fine. "Much of the grain," Mr. Thompson adds, "was in stock. It is of fine and hard quality. The total yield is less than last year, but the prices for wheat are much higher than in 1902, and consequently the financial results to farmers are about equal to those of last year, which was a phenomenal one. Settlers continue to pour into the country from all directions. The crop movement is not yet in full swing, being about three weeks later than last year."

A PRIVATE letter from Lord Curzon announces the departure from India of the Viceroy in May next. Lady Curzon will precede him, arriving in London at the end of February, but in order to sanction a home visit of the Viceroy during his term of office it will be necessary to pass a special Act of Parliament and, to give a full margin of time, Lord Curzon will delay his departure till early in May. "I am very, very tired" he writes, "and not as strong as I was," but he looks forward with confidence to the intermission of his exhaustive labours and a spell of rest in a cooler climate to set him up in health and strength for the conclusion of the work he still has in hand.

LADY'S WORLD TOUR.

LONELY EXPEDITION UP THE YANG-TSZE RIVER.

MRS. SKEFFINGTON SMYTH, wife of Major Skeffington Smyth, of the Coldstream Guards, now serving with the North Nigeria Regiment, is probably the first English lady to set out alone on a tour round the world.

A genuine love of travelling and a fearless spirit carried this lady traveller safely through many perils, especially in China, where, in addition to exploring almost every corner of Peking, she journeyed 1,000 miles up the Yang-tsze-kiang River, as far as the remotest treaty port, Ichang.

Starting in the middle of last January from her house in Lowndes-street, accompanied only by her maid, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth journeyed first from Southampton to Hongkong by one of the North German Lloyd vessels. Canton, Woochow, Shanghai, Peking, and the Yang-tsze River were successively visited, and, leaving China, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth made a tour of Japan. Crossing thence to Canada, she traversed the Dominion by the Canadian Pacific Railway, visited Quebec, Ottawa, and finally New York, whence she sailed for Plymouth, and arrived back in London three weeks ago.

By far the most interesting and adventurous portion of her long itinerary was in China, where she caused much anxiety among English residents by her determination to visit many well-known danger points.

In an interview with an 'Express' representative, Mrs. Sheffington Smyth gave a few of her impressions of China.

REAL CHINESE LIFE.

"When I reached Canton," she said, "I had my first experience of real Chinese life. There I was taken to visit a prison, and saw a poor wretch kneeling on chains before two mandarins, who were examining him for some offence. I was told that if I waited for five minutes I might see him tortured. But I had had enough, so left.

"At every town or village I touched I saw a great many men wandering about with huge square collars of wood locked round their necks. It is a punishment akin to the old-time pillory. Each collar is inscribed with the offence of the wearer, and the punishment is known among the natives as 'losing face.'

"China impressed me as an empire of blue. Everything in the way of stuffs is dyed blue. The amount of indigo used in the process must be enormous. Except among people of high rank, whose dress displays other hues, there is distinct want of colour everywhere."

Mrs. Skeffington Smyth found a marked improvement in the physique of the people as she journeyed northwards. The temperament of the natives seemed to improve as well. She was also much struck with Wei-hai.wei, where, she says, "large numbers of villas and hotels are springing up.

"It is an extremely interesting place, and has a wonderfully bracing climate, the consequence of which is that English residents who have formerly gone to Japan for an annual change are, in increasingly large numbers, making Wei-hai-wei a holiday resort."

BULLETS FLYING.

In Peking Mrs. Skeffington Smyth had a narrow escape of being shot. By some means she found herself in the middle of a riot between some Austrian and German soldiers. Shots rang out all round her, out she escaped unharmed.

She visited the famous Temple of Heaven, which before the siege, had never been entered by Europeans. It is said that the Royal Family of China do not now know that foreigners enter this precious fabric, or there would be trouble. Mrs. Sheffington Smyth climbed the glistening white marble steps to the high platform under the open sky—for the temple is roofless—where the Emperor repairs periodically for prayer.

"There are traces of the siege all over the city. Large tracts still remain in ruins, and of course, all the examination halls are demolished. The Legation quarter has been enormously enlarged and strongly fortified.

"One battered corner of the British Legation is left unrepaired as a memorial. It is riddled with bullets, and Sir Claude Macdonald has had painted on it the inscription, 'Lest we forget.'

One of the greatest moral triumphs over the Chinese is the fact that within the Legation quarter there are numerous small buildings, taken by the British from the Imperial carriage park after the siege. These buildings sheltered the Imperial carriages, and are distinguished by their yellow tiled roofs."

HATE OF FOREIGNERS.

Wherever she went in China Mrs. Skeffington Smyth was impressed by the natives' absolute hate of foreigners. Time after time, was "Foreign devil!" shouted at her as she walked through the towns and villages. This was specially the case in Canton.

At Hankow, where the river is more than a mile broad, Mrs. Skeffington Smyth found many Europeans. The city boasts a racecourse, tennis court, and a club and the European concessions are growing every year.

The steamer by which she travelled on to Ichang was much smaller. The whole journey to Ichang occupied nine days. The country on either side was for the most part flat, and well cultivated. Ichang, also, has tennis courts and a club. There are about twenty Europeans—tradesmen and members of the Consulate.

Where the river ran between mountains Mrs. Skeffington Smyth says the floral display on the river side slopes was beautiful in the extreme. Here and there were wonderful masses of wild rose blossom, and the verdure everywhere was splashed with sprays of pink and white roses. The flowers trailed about even over the houses, the gables of which curved from among the lovely vegetation in the quaintest possible manner. And the scent of orange blossom around the little villages was a delightful experience.

PERILOUS RAPIDS.

At Ichang the river is three-quarters of a mile broad, but beyond that town the rapids commence, and navigation is perilous. Only half a mile further up the banks are but 200 yards apart, and the water runs fast and deep between high mountains.

"I went up one or two of these deep gorges," Mrs. Skeffington Smyth said, "but dared not land anywhere or I should have been mobbed. Even in the towns this would have happened, except in the British concessions.

"Beyond Ichang there are ninety miles of rapids, and the junks which journey up and down the river to trade in produce have to be 'tracked.' This is done by coolies, between fifty and sixty hauling at each junk and the whole journey of ninety miles up the rapids takes about one month to complete.

"Many of the them get wrecked and their cargoes lost. There are enormous timber rafts everywhere on the river. Often a junk travels with a small raft lashed on either side, making the whole floating breadth about three times that of the junk alone.

"I could not help being struck by the childish methods of labour. Everything far inland is carried in wheelbarrows, each with a tiny sail to assist the locomotion. I saw coolies engaged in making dykes laboriously wheeling the earth in these barrows, which are scarcely more than 18ins. square. They have only one wheel, and their tiny sail, like pocket-handkerchiefs, make them look all the more like toys.

"In the towns the better-class people travel in rickshaws, but I saw a man wheeling six girls to a cotton factory on a small wheel-barrow shaped like a jaunting-car. The girls were compelled to ride, owing to their tightly-bound feet. I afterwards found that the man calls for these girls at night, and wheels them home, they paying him two dollars a month each for his trouble.

"Yes; China is a deeply interesting country, and I am looking forward to revisiting it, when I shall probably again make the journey alone."

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ACTIVITY OF THE MULLAH.

ITALIANS DRIVEN OFF AT ILLIG.

BOMBARDMENT BY CRUISERS.

LONDON, October 26.

The Italian cruisers Lombardia and Coatit arrived at Illig on the 12th instant when six boats from the Lombardia on approaching the shore were received by volleys. The Lombardia then shelled the shore on the 15th. It appears that the Mullah despatched a party to capture Illig in order to secure a footing on the coast to obtain supplies.

The Italian press is greatly concerned at the Mullah's activity, and hope that Italy will not be called upon to replace Great Britain in the struggle against the Mullah.

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The "Standard's" correspondent at Pretoria telegraphs that the economic situation is becoming daily more acute. Prices are abnormal, nd the cost of living has not been affected by the reduction of railway rates.

The mine-owners are satisfied that pressure of circumstances will give them Chinese labour to which other classes strongly object.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

COUNT LAMSDORFF'S VISIT TO PARIS.

LONDON, October 25.

Count Lamsdorff, Russian Foreign Minister, is proceeding to Paris to confer with M. Delcasse regarding a common policy between the two countries.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

THE RUSSO-AUSTRIAN SCHEME.

DISBANDMENT OF REDIFS.

The Russo-Austrian reform scheme for Macedonia further provides for a European General in the Turkish service to reorganise the gendarmery, assisted by a number of officers of the Great Powers, and if necessary a number of foreign non-commissioned officers.

It also provides for the relief of refugees, reconstruction of destroyed villages, schools and churches, the disbanding of irregular and undisciplined troops, and the unconditional prevention of the formation of ashi-Bazouk bands.

A Turkish Irade has been issued ordering the disbandment of the Albanian Redifs.

THE ASHANTI RAILWAY.

KUMASI A TERMINUS.

The rail-head of the line from the Coast to Kumasi has reached Kumasi, and the line will be opened in January.

MR. BRODRICK'S DEFENCE.

WAR OFFICE MANAGEMENT JUSTIFIED.

VIGOROUS SPEECH AT GUILDFORD.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Guildford, defended his administration of the War Office, and denied that the War Commission had condemned it.

The Committee of National Defence, he said, had lately been preparing schemes which would for ever prevent a recurrence of the condition of things which existed in 1899.

If he left the War Office knowing he deserved the strictures directed against him, or without knowing that he was fully supported by his chiefs and colleagues, he could not have accepted another office without first consulting his constituents.

THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS.

JAPANESE CABINET COUNCIL.

RUSSIA MUST FULFIL HER PLEDGES.

LIVERPOOL UNDERWRITERS AND WAR RISKS.

Reuter wires from Tokio that although nothing definite is known regarding the conference of the members of the Cabinet it is believed that it was resolved to adhere to the past policy and insist upon Russian fulfilment of pledges.

LONDON, October 26.

The Liverpool underwriters absolutely refuse to accept risks on Japanese steamers even at twenty-five guineas per cent.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, October 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the English Mails of 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

Switzerland is making huge progress in he chocolate-manufacture. This is the more remarkable as the Swiss manufacturers are handicapped as regards import of cocoa-beans not alone by long sea-freight, but by a geographical position which entails a longer land journey and higher train-freights than are borne by her rivals in neighbouring countries which have a sea-coast and ports of their own. The cause of her successful capture of markets may lie in the careful working up of chocolate with good milk. Any way Switzerland is gaining world-wide credit for her chocolates and last year exported eighteen million francs' worth or one-fourth more than the preceding year. The country itself consumes a large amount of her own manufacture.

ARAB REVOLT IN THE YEMEN.

TURKISH GOVERNOR AND EIGHT HUNDRED TROOPS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, October 26.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says that the Arabs have revolted at Yemen and killed the Governor and 800 troops. Reinforcements have been despatched from Constantinople.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, October 26.

The Conference of Agents and Traffic Managers of the Indian Railways commenced its sitting here to-day to discuss the formation of the proposed Central Association for the settlement of questions related to Inter-Railway matters. Its deliberations will probably last three or four days. Its meetings are not open to the public, but the principal decisions arrived at will probably be made known officially later on.

THE DAMAGE TO THE KISTNA IRRIGATION WORKS.

MADRAS, October 26.

The "Madras Mail" learns, on good authority, that the damage done to the Kistna Irrigation Works by the recent floods is wonderfully little under the circumstances.

It is thought that five or six lakhs of rupees will cover the necessary repairs.

PLAGUE IN THE NILGIRIS.

COONOOR, October 26.

Since Saturday all the grain bazaars at Wellington have been closed owing to plague, and great distress prevails among the poor. The Magistrate has decided to employ soldiers as plague detective officers. The Government had refused to entertain a special medical officer for plague. Captain Gabbet at a Municipal meeting disapproved of this, and pointed out that there should be a special officer, who had some experience in plague, for Coonoor and Wellington. At present hospital assistants are in charge of the plague camps, and the disease is gradually spreading.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. SYDNEY.

PASSENGERS ARRIVE AT COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, October 26.

The steamer Britannia, which arrived here yesterday, brought one hundred and seventy-nine passengers from the Messageries steamer Sydney, which recently stranded near Aden.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, October 26.

Lieutenant Crawshay Williams, 80th Field Battery, has been permitted to resign his commission. It is understood that he proceeds Home to take up a political career in England.

The Lieutenant-General commanding Burma will have his quarters at Maymyo, and the Government of India have sanctioned their construction there at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

Five deserters of the 2nd West Kent Regiment, now stationed at Colombo, who arrived in Bombay on the 8th instant by the American transport Sumner, were sent back to Colombo under an escort of 4 men of the same regiment in the British India steamer Bulimba, which sailed from Bombay on Saturday for Colombo.

The R. I. M. S. Canning is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 31st instant from Rangoon via Calicut, with the following troops on board:—5 officers, 2 ladies, 3 children, 131 men rank-and-file, 4 women, and 6 children. The above troops will be landed at the Sassoon Dock on arrival, and attached to the Colaba Depot pending despatch to England.

Major C M. Cartwright, 36th Jacob's Horse, has been selected to officiate as Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Archibald Hunter.

On return from leave Colonel E. Blunt, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bombay Command, as Commanding Royal Engineer, Mhow District.

The following appointments have been made:—2nd Battalion Royal Scots: Lieutenant H. D. Carlton to be acting Paymaster, Vice Captain W. Drysdale; Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders: Captain R. S. Vandeleur to be acting Paymaster.

Arrivals, October 24.—Wodehouse, 2nd Lt., Bo. 122nd Rajput on duty from Deolali.

Massey, 2nd Lt., Bo., 2nd Suffolk Regt., on duty from Karachi.

Robinson, Major, Bo. R. F. A., off leave from England.

Anderson, Lt., Bo., 128th Pioneers, on leave from Deolali.

Bingham, Brig. Genl. Bo., R. A., on duty from Aden.

Bartholomew, Capt. Bo., R. A., on duty from Aden.

Campbell, Capt. Beng R. F., from leave, from England.

Knox, Major, Beng., R. F. A., on duty from England.

Cardew, Major, Beng., R. F. A., on duty from England.

Thomason, Capt., Punj. S. and T. Corps, from leave from England.

Knapp, Lt., Punj., 1st Sikhs, from furlough from England.

Mawtell, Major, Punj., the Black Watch, from leave from England.

Tulloch, Major, Punj., R. E., on leave from Dera Ismailkhan.

Glasgow, Major, Punj., the Queens, from leave from England.

Heath, Major, Madras, R. F. A., the Queens, from leave from England.

Wall, Capt., Madras, 15th M. S. I., the Queens, from leave from England.

Stirling, Major, Madras, 15th M. I., the Queens, from leave from England.

Departures, October 24.—Anderson, Lt. Bo., 128th Pioneers, on leave to England.

Dorgan, Capt., Bo., R. A. M. C. from leave to Poona.

Cardew, Major, Beng., R. F. A., on duty to Dinapore.

Knapp, Lt., Punj. 1st Sikhs, to rejoin to Fort Lockpart.

Ramsay, Lt., Punj., R. A. on leave to England.

It has been proposed to form an Association of the Registered Medical Women practising in Bombay. Miss Meakin, M. B., B. S., London, will be pleased to welcome any Lady Medical Practitioner, who would care to discuss the matter, at the Cama Hospital, Cruickshank Road, on Monday, November 2nd, from 5 to 6-30 p.m. R. S. V. P.

THE TILAK CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST HIS CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 26.

The Hon'ble Mr. Khare, instructed by four other pleaders, addressed Mr. Lucas, the District Judge, during the whole of to-day against the conviction and sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. Clements, the Special Magistrate, against Mr. Tilak, after a trial of nearly a year's duration on a charge of perjury. The Court was densely crowded, the number increasing towards the evening. Mr. Strangman, Barrister-at-Law, appeared in support of the sentence passed. Mr. Khare took various passages from the voluminous records in the case and commented on them at considerable length. Referring to the judgment given by the Magistrate he said that the general features of it was that it was not quite impartial. It lost signs of many irregularities in the case for the prosecution, and made as much as could be made of such irregularities as appeared in the case for the defence. It lost signs of the fact that the onus of proof lay on the prosecution. He touched on the salient features of the case of the death of Baba Maharaj and the leaving of the will in which five executors were appointed, among them Mr. Tilak. Not the most perverse or adverse witnesses in the case had said anything about the trustees acting for personal gain. Their actions were all for the good of the estate. The Magistrate, although stating at one point that accused should be given the benefit of the doubt on the point, said in another point that if done for personal profit they were the demented acts of an obstinate man. Mr. Khare next commented on the documentary evidence in the case, and stated that there was ample evidence that in the matter of adoption Mr. Tilak had acted with the knowledge of Tai Maharaj and the consent of all the trustees. It was Tai Maharaj and Nagpurkar who had attempted to deceive. Nagpurkar's evidence was submitted to a very close and searching analysis.

Mr. Khare had not finished speaking when the court rose for the day.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Mr. Crofton, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Unmanth Sadashive Bare and Gopal Eknath, convict in the Yerrowda Jail, who were charged both under the Prisons Act and the Penal Code, the former with sending Rs. 50 to the Jailor, Mr. Just, in order to show favour to the accused No. 2 The Magistrate in a long judgment spoke about the steps taken by Mr. Just to arrest accused No. 1, and found that accused No. 2 was the accomplice of accused No. 1. He found that offences had been committed both under the Penal Code and the Prisons Act, and that they were distinct and could be committed independently of one another. The offence of accused No. 1 was a serious and barefaced bribery, and deserving of severe punishment. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 100 under Sections 162 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and to one month's rigorous imprisonment under Section 42 of the Prisons Act, the sentences to be concurrent. Accused No 2 was sentenced to six months' imprisonment under the Penal Code and to one month's rigorous imprisonment under Section 42 of the Prisons Act, the sentences to be concurrent, but to commence on the termination of the imprisonment now being undergone. The property in the case, viz, Rs. 50, is to be credited to Government. The Magistrate considered it unlikely that Mr. Just would have produced Rs. 50 to trace one man in the City and to connect him with the correct convict in the Jail who was implicated with him as an accomplice.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY vs. THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commenced this afternoon under fine weather. The attendance was fair. The first match was between the Royal Field Artillery from Kirkee and the Durham Light Infantry from Wellington. The Durhams are old favourities in Poona and their old reputation still seems to be sticking to the Regiment. The Royal Field Artillery have had rather hard luck, meeting with reverses in football and hockey. They played up splendidly. To-day's game was again the proof of what careful play can do. During the first half time the Durhams were the aggressors, and only the steady defence of the Gunners prevented them from scoring. After ten minutes of even play Lieutenant Greenwell, inside right, succeeded in netting the ball. Nothing else was done for the rest of the period of the first half which closed in favour of the Durhams.

Play was more even in the second half. Neither was able to score, and the Durhams ran out victors by one goal to nil.

SIR ROBERT LOW.

"AT HOME" AT MAGDALA HOUSE.

Sir Robert Low gave his farewell "At Home" at Magdala House this evening. There was a large attendance of officers of Poona and Kirkee. Sir Archibald Hunter, who succeeds Sir Robert Low as Lieutenant-General-Commanding, was present.

THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

SIMLA, October 26.

The transport Assaye is due in Bombay on the 5th proximo, with details and numerous officers and ladies.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S VISIT TO BHAWALPUR.

The 60th field Battery, a native cavalry escort of one British officer and 96 sowars, and a native Infantry guard of a British officer and a hundred sepoys, with band and colours, have been ordered from Mooltan for duty at Bhawalpur during the Viceroy's visit.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

FIRST DAY.

The annual athletic sports, held in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana, were opened yesterday on the Marine Lines maidan. The programme was much the same as in previous years, and all the events were well filled. The sun was very hot, but there was a refreshing breeze, and as the afternoon wore on the arena was lined by an interested crowd. The arrangements were admirable and all the events were kept well up to time. The following were the officials:—Judges: Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M G. D.S.O., Col. H. Hodgkinson, and Mr. F.A. Prevost; Starter: Mr. Marshall Reid; Referee: Col. A. H. Calwell; Clerks of the course: Mr. P. J. Arnot; and Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite; Time-keeper: Mr. A. S. Galtrey; Joint Honorary Secretaries: Hon. A Hill Trevor and Mr. T. L. Roberts.

The two heats of the Schoolboys' 100 yards produced some good running, but the winners easily outdistanced their competitors. However, the final should prove very close. The Open 100 yards was very exciting. Privates Moyse and Palmer ran shoulder to shoulder until within a few yards of the tape, when Moyse with a fine burst drew ahead and brought off the race. Malaband in the second heat won his race very well, and the race should be between him and Moyse to-day. As usual the 220 yards Race for Native Soldiers attracted a good number of entries. There were three heats, and the first two were exceedingly close. The winner of the first heat changed places with the second man several times before the event was decided. The second heat was also very close. In the last heat, however, Sowar Murad Baksh had things all his own way and won easily at the end with plenty to spare. In him will probably be found the eventual winner. Only two turned out for the Members' Hurdle Race which proved an easy thing for Milne, who won by two hurdles with plenty up his sleeve. The Half Mile Flat Race quickly resolved itself into a contest between Privates Woolley and Gunner Wood. There were only four starters, and Private Darab Khan was left at the start. Gr. Dunkley dropped out at the commencement of the second lap. The finish was close, though Woolley, who had been lying low, came out with a fine burst at the end and won cleverly. The Mile Bicycle Race was one of the best events of the afternoon. Allan, who started with seventy yards handicap, quickly pulled that off, and went ahead, and Corporal Yapp maintained the lead conceded to him. Taylor, who started scratch, found his handicap too much for him. However, he distanced all but the two, who finished ahead of him. There was an exciting finish to the quarter mile. Brand appeared to have a certain win before him, but his wind gave out a few yards from the tape, and Steel, who had been running strongly the whole of the way, won on the tape. The succeeding two events, the Schoolboys' Sack Race and the Native Soldiers' Hurdle Race created considerable amusement. In the first heat of the Steeplechase for Native Soldiers Lance Naik Kulla assumed the lead at the commencement and was ahead all the way. Sepoy Nizamuddin won the second heat with similar ease. In the last heat Sepoy Pamchandar Gunar lead all the way. He took all the hurdles splendidly, and was the only one of the competitors in this race to clear the water jump. On the second lap, however, he was disqualified for evading the water, and Naik Kuzza won the heat. There were only two starters in the Half Mile Steeplechase for Rugby-playing members of the Gymkhana, and Ward who jumped well had an easy thing. Undoubtedly the best event of the afternoon was the Three Mile Bicycle Race. Until the fifth lap Taylor, who was fancied for the race, lay low until the seventh lap, when he came away with a burst and made the pace with Moran in close attendance. A very pretty race was then witnessed, and the bunch held together till the last lap when Taylor and Moran had the race to themselves. They rode wheel to wheel down the straight and the race was eventually a dead heat. The Half Mile Flat Race for Soldiers and Sailors proved an easy thing for Private Woolley. Ward won the Half Mile Bicycle Handicap for members very easily on a free wheel cycle. The Tug of War was won by the Connaughts who from the first strain had complete command. The following were the results:—

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (SCHOOL BOYS UNDER 14 YEARS.)

First Heat.—C. Kelly, St. Mary's College 1; Yusouf Ghansar, Anjuman-i-Islam High School, 2. Time—11 4-5secs.

Second Heat.—Abdul Hamid, Anjuman-i-Islam High School, 1; N. C. Corner, Cathedral High School, 2. Time—11 3-5secs.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE (OPEN.)

First Heat.—D. Moyse, E. L. Regiment 1; Pte. E. E. Palmer, Y. and L. Regiment, 2. Time—10 1-5secs.

Second Heat.—Pte. W. Malaband, South Staffords Regt 1; Pte. J. Woolley, 2. Time—10 3-5secs.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE (NATIVE SOLDIERS.)

First Heat.—Sowar Abdul Sattar 1; Naik Kaza 2; Lance Naik Nana Barge 3. Time—25 3-5secs.

Second Heat.—Sepoy Nizamuddin, 120th Rajputana Infantry, 1; Lance-Naik Shaik Ahmed, 121st Pioneers, 2; Recruit Shaik Lall 121st Pioneers 3. Time—26secs.

Third Heat.—Sowar Murad Baksh, 2nd Madras Lancers 1; Sepoy Ramchandar Sonar 120th Rajputana Infantry 2; Recruit Nurkhan 121st Pioneers 3. Time—26 1-3secs.

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE (MEMBERS.)

A. S. Milne 1; G. S. Brander 2 Time—16 1-5secs.

1-2 MILE FLAT RACE (OPEN)

Pte. J. Woolley 1; Gr. H. Wood 2; Pte Darab Khan 3. Time—2min 5 3.5secs.

1 MILE BICYCLE RACE HANDICAP. (AMATEURS.)

A. W. Allen (70 yards) 1; Corpl. Yapp (120 yards) 2 Gr. S. Taylor (sc) 3. Time—2min 35 2-5secs.

1-4 MILE FLAT RACE (CHALLENGE CUP MEMBERS.)

E. A. Steel 1; D. H. Brand 2: G. S. Brander 3. Time—55 1-5secs.

SACK RACE (SCHOOL BOYS.)

E. Hearn Education Society's School 1; H. Avron St. Mary's College 2; H. Kidole St. Mary's College 3.

1-2 MILE STEEPLECHASE (NATIVE SOLDIERS.)

First Heat.—Pte Darab Khan 1; Pte Nunbe Khan 2; Lance Naik Kalla 3.

Second Heat.—Sepoy Nizamuddin 1; Pte Ganpat Jadhow 2; Pte Adi Khan 3.

Third Heat.—Naik Kuzza 1; Pte Jotiba Khot 2; Pte. Sarup Khan 3.

1-2 MILE STEEPECHASE (FOOTBALL RUGBY PLAYING MEMBERS.)

C. M. Ward 1; D H Brand 2.

3 MILES BICYCLE RACE HANDICAP (AMATEURS.)

Gr. S. Taylor 1; M. D. Moran 1; A. W Allen 2; Time—8min 33 3-5secs.

1-2 MILE FLAT RACE (BRITISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.)

Pte J. Woolley K. R. Rifles 1; Gr. Dunkley R. F. A. 2; Sergt. Ashby R. G. A. 3.

1 MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP

C. M. Ward 1.

TUG-OF-WAR—A (BRITISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.)

The Connaught Rangers beat No. 53 Company, R. G. A.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 27th OCTOBER.

3-30 p.m.—100 yards Flat Race (Final) (School Boys under 14 years).
3-35 „ —100 yards Flat Race (Final) (All Comers).
3-10 „ —100 yards Flat Race (Open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana).
3-45 „ —220 yards Flat Race (Final) (Native Soldiers.)
3-50 „ —220 yards Flat Race (School Boys 14 years of age and over).
3-55 „ —½ mile Flat Race (Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana).
4-0 „ —150 yards Handicap (Open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana).
4-5 „ —½ mile Steeplechase (Final) (Native Soldiers).
4-15 „ —½ mile Steeplechase (British Soldiers and Sailors).
4-25 „ —120 yards Veteran's Handicap (Open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana).
4-30 „ —220 yards Flat Race Handicap (Open to Members of the Bombay Gymkhana.)
4-35 „ —5 miles Bicycle Race Handicap (All Amateurs.)
4-50 „ —½ mile Flat Race (All Comers).
5-0 „ —Tug of War (Native Soldiers.)
Presentation of Prizes.

T. L. ROBERTS,
A. HILL TREVOR,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

LANCASHIRE COTTON AND EXCISE DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I enclose copy of a letter I have addressed to all cotton mills in India. Since the subject of excise duties was last taken up by me I have ascertained definitely that Lancashire Cotton Mills are not required to submit any monthly statements of yarn outturn as have to be submitted in India under Section 31, Act II, of 1896. The returns of cloth outturn are of course necessary so long as excise is levied; but the returns for yarn are not necessary except to be used for statistical purposes by Government. I want to urge that these yarn returns should be abolished. Further, since Lancashire cannot prove that our productions are similar to theirs I think we should urge that the absence of data is fresh ground for urging the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty, or at all events the greater portion. The gross outturn of cotton yarn in India is in round numbers 600 million pounds per annum. Of this quantity 500 millions pounds are coarse counts, i.e. "twenties" and under: 84 millions are of counts "31s" to "30s" and the remaining 16 millions are of counts over "30s." If Lancashire had to submit by law returns of their yarn outturn we would know exactly what counts of yarn were made, and a comparison with the outturn of Indian mills could be effected. But as no returns are made this cannot be done. We know that Lancashire does not export to India coarse goods, that is goods made of counts 20s. and under, because it uses practically nothing but American and Egyptian cotton, and to use such cotton for coarse goods would be much like using a thorough-bred racer as a cart horse: the cost of the finished article would be prohibitive. Even if Lancashire imported Indian cotton and made coarse goods out of it she could not sell them in India in competition with Indian mills. If Lancashire submitted returns of outturn similar to those submitted by Indian mills we could tell straight away what proportion of their gross outturn was of 20s count and under, but since this cannot be done we claim exemption from excise on goods made from 20s yarn and under, that is to say five-sixths of our manufactures are of coarse yarns, therefore excise should only be one-sixth of what it now is.—Yours, etc.

S. M. JOHNSON,
The Muir Mills Company, Ld., Cawnpore, Oct 24.

The Muir Mills Company, Ld., Cawnpore, 16th October, 1903.

Dear Sir,—You will remember that I ventured to address you in January last regarding the necessity of endeavouring to remove the cruel impost under which cotton mills in India were labouring. You will also doubtless remember that this appeal caused very considerable commotion in Lancashire, and led to a deputation being sent by that county to the Secretary of State for India for the repeal of both the Cotton Import and the Excise Duties.

2. Our Lancashire friends would not draw any distinction between the two duties: they would not see, or at all events would not allow it to be seen, that the Cotton Import Duties were required by India for Revenue purposes, in identically the same way as the duty on corn was required—at the time it was imposed for Revenue purposes by Great Britain, nor would they see or allow it to be seen that the countervailing excise duty in India was and is an iniquitous impost because (1) it is not required for Revenue purposes, (2) it is not a countervailing duty in the sense of being a duty on goods manufactured in India which are similar to goods manufactured in Great Britain and imported into India; and (3) it is a tax on a growing home industry.

3. They would not allow any of these considerations to have the slightest weight although they had at the time a practical illustration—of what in our case they call Protection—at their very doors in the non-imposition by the British Government of countervailing duties on corn.

4. The result of the deputation to the Secretary of State and the subsequent appeal to Parliament was as you know the rejection of the proposal to repeal the cotton import and excise duties.

5. But there was one link in the chain of arguments advanced by us against excise duties which has always appeared to me a very weak one, and that was the failure to adduce proof that the cotton goods imported into India from Great Britain were not similar to those manufactured in India: for example, if we could prove that the mills in Lancashire did not make any counts of yarn lower than 20s an appeal to Government here to exempt from duty all goods manufactured in India from yarn lower than 20s would, I take it, be irresistible. And to enable a conclusion to be arrived at on this point I have been endeavouring to ascertain if cotton mills in Lancashire had to submit returns to their Government month by month of their outturn; their outturn in pounds of yarn count by count; their manufacture of cloth of every description the quantities bleached, calendered, dyed, and printed. And I have further been endeavouring to obtain from the Board of Trade through friends the published statements of all these interesting figures.

6. But my endeavours have all been in vain, for I find that no such statements are rendered. I have been informed that "incredible as it may seem the only information that Lancashire mills have to furnish Government with is as to the number of hands employed, and as to subsidiary matters (such as accidents) arising from the Factory Acts." I am also informed on unimpeachable authority that there are no official statistics to indicate production of cotton yarn and cloth in Great Britain other than those of the raw materials imported and the cotton yarn and goods exported!

7. The information now given is confirmed by a letter I have received from the Bombay Mill-Owner's Association (copies of the correspondence enclosed), from which it will be seen that the Secretary of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners in Manchester states: "Our mills are not under any obligation to make returns to the Government of the kind indicated." This will come as a surprise to, I think, most people interested in the Indian cotton industry, and it removes any present hope of showing by indisputable figures that there is no competition between our productions and those of Lancashire.

8. But I do not think there is any cause for despair on the contrary it appears to me that we should once again press the matter on the attention of Government, and urge that as the excise is admittedly only a countervailing duty it should only be levied on such productions as are similar to those made in Lancashire, and that for this purpose it is essential that details of production should be furnished to Government by the Lancashire mills. As, however, these are not likely to be given, or given within a reasonable time, we should make the fact of non-existence of data (proving that our productions compete with those of Lancashire) the ground for a fresh appeal to Government for the abolition of excise, and further press upon Government the injustice of returns of yarn production being called for from Indian mills while Lancashire mills are free, and urge their immediate abolition also.

9. It will not be difficult to show that rival industrie not only in Lancashire but in America, in Europe in China and Japan are benefitted by the knowledge of what Indian cotton mills produce, while we are entirely in ignorance regarding theirs. And it must be only a matter of time for every other industry in the country to become subject to the same unjust laws. Leather, jute, iron, paper, wool must become liable to excise duty the moment those interested are powerful enough to influence the party in power at Westminster. It is but a short time ago that a writer in a Scotch paper insisted that India was an agricultural country and had no business to have jute mills in Calcutta since all the Jute could go to Dundee and be worked up there. We live, therefore, in a constant state of apprehension that pressure is being applied in some direction or other to our disadvantage, it may be towards curtailing the hours of labour, or of still further restricting the employment of children, some change which will make our industries more difficult to work or more irksome to the workers, or less profitable to the Proprietors. It behoves, therefore every one interested in India's main industry to urge to the utmost of his power the abolition of excise duties on cotton cloth and the absolute stoppage of returns which disclose details of our production. The methods by which these objects are to be attained must be left to individuals and to firms themselves, but I beg to suggest that representations be made to Chambers of Commerce and to other Associations and their support enlisted, and that a joint appeal be made to the Government of India direct by all cotton mills in the country.—Yours, etc.

S. M. JOHNSON,
Muir Mills Co., Cawnpore.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, or the Earl of Hopetoun, to recall his better-known title, who has just entered on his forty-fourth year, is the hero of one of the many good stories in Mr. George Grossmith's book of reminiscences. At one of Sir Arthur Sullivan's evening parties, the Prince of Wales, now King expressed a desire to hear the Lord Chancellor's patter-song in "Iolanthe." Mr. Grossmith mistrusted his memory, but the Marquis volunteered to act as prompter, and did so very effectively, the peer being always a word or two ahead of the professional humorist, much to the amusement of the Prince. The Marquis also took part in the eccentric dance that follows the song, utilising a table-cloth as an improvised costume.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEPTEMBER TRADE.

COTTON TOPICS.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

LONDON, October 9.

The figures of our over-seas trade for September, complete the accounts for the first three quarters of the year. So far as the returns for the month go the striking feature is the relatively large increase in the declared value of the imports as against the corresponding month last year. This increase amounts to no less than £3,686,693, the relative importance of which will be better understood when we point out that the total increase for the nine months is only £5,366,524, so that nearly three-fourths of the year's increase accrued during last month alone. Meanwhile the declared value of the exports of British and Irish productions decreased as against September, 1902, but the failing off is less than half a million sterling, and there is an increase of nearly three times that amount as against September, 1901. Moreover, there was an increase of £184 898 in the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, so that the falling of in our total export trade during September was comparatively trifling, and there is still an increase of £7,78,134 in our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the expired portion of the year, or, including re-exports of colonial and foreign merchandise, a total increase in our export trade of £11,079,319, this sum being more than double the increase in the declared value of our imports for the nine months.

The bulk of the increase in our imports during the month occurred under the head of food, drink and tobacco, every item in this group showing an increase except tabacco. The largest increase was in grain, maize being conspicuous In flesh meat also there was a substantial increase, very largely representing bacon; and butter, cheese, fruit, sugar, and tea also helped to swell the total. With a total increase of £2,533,375 in the value of food, there was an increase of £845,3 5 in the value of the raw materials and mainly unmanufactured merchandies imported during September. The most marked increase was in the imports of timber. The imports of cotton showed a small decrease in both quantity and value and the imports of wool also fell off while those of other textile materials increased. A decrease in the imports of iron ore, scrap iron, and steel is noticeable. The increase in the declared value of the third great group of imports, articles described with questionable accuracy as "wholly or mainly manufactured," was £342,666, representing chiefly iron and steel in the form of bars, angles, sheet, plates, and so on, copper and other metals, cotton goods, and apparel. Decreases in the imports of yarns and piece-goods of wool and other textile materials are recorded. Turning to the month's exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, the most conspicuous decreases appear in the exports of cotton yarns and piece-goods, and in the value of the new ships supplied to owners beyond the seas. A small decrease in the exports of coal also appears; and the exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof likewise show a slight contraction. But changes in the export list are not, after all, in any case very great, and therefore do not seem to possess any really important significance.

Examining the figures for the nine months we again find that the increase in the declared value of the imports mainly represents foodstuffs. Against an increase of £3,300,560 in the aggregate value of the food and drink imported notwithstanding a decrease of upwards of £1,250,000 in the value of the tobacco imported, the increase in the value of the raw materials and "mainly unmanufactured" articles is only £377,699 for the expired portion of the year, while the increase even in the declared value of the imports of merchandise "wholly or mainly manufactured," is but £1929,643, and against this must be set a decrease of nearly a quarter of a million in the imports of miscellaneous and unclassified articles, including goods sent by parcel post. We have this year largely increased our imports of wheat from Russia, the Argentine Republic, British India, and Canada, and have considerably diminished our takings from the United States. On the other hand, our takings of maize from the United States have this year again been larger than from any other market, though Argentina continues to gain rapidly on the United States as a source of maize supply. The decline in our imports of maize from the east of Europe has been a feature of the year. With a smaller supply than last year, our imports of raw cotton appear to have cost us about £1,500,000 more. There has been a serious reduction in our imports of wool from Australia, but we have obtained supplementary supplies from New Zealand, British India, and South Africa. The continued increase in our imports of cotton goods is a noticeable feature, especially of dyed cotton fabrics or goods made of dyed cotton yarns. As regards he exports for the year, coal shows an increase as against las year, but the declared value is substantially less than it was in 1901. The iron and steel trade has shown further expansion, and we have sent away more machinary, but these increases have been about counterbalanced by decreases in the value of the new ships and telegraphic apparatus and materials sold abroad. Substantial increase are, however, shown in our exports of textile goods, chemicals, leather, and miscellaneous manufactures. Our exports of food productions show a decrease in value for the nine months. On the whole, considering how largely 1903 has been a year of complaints of bad trade and other evils the Board of Trade figures seem far from being so unsatisfactory as might have been with some confidence expected.

Under date September 26 the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" has some remarks on the American cotton crop which deserve attention. The plants, we are told, were very heavily fruited and, according to some of the reports, were shedding badly. This statement is endorsed by the New York authority as probably correct, because it describes "nature's method of getting rid of any surplus bolls" when there are "too many for the plant to mature." As usual, also, boll worms were said to be doing great harm, but boll worms "are never absent from the cotton fields." When high temperature prevails, rains are very frequent and persistent, and, in short, there is "moist, warm, soggy" weather, the boll worms multiply very rapidly and can do much harm. But the temperature at the date of writing had been for a considerable time past unseasonably low "almost everywhere" in the cotton States. Therefore the conditions had not been sufficiently favourable for the multiplication of the insect in question to justify depression in consequence of the reports of its appearance. Rust again, was conspicuous in the reports as an influence unfavourable to the cotton crop. Rust is, of course, a mildew or fungus which requires for its spread conditions similar to those which suit the boll worm; moreover, from its nature it can only be regarded as a merely local enemy of the cotton plant. It cannot spread—as micro-biologists very well know—very rapidly from State to State throughtout the cotton belt, and therefore it is hardly worth mentioning as a factor in estimating the year's yield of cotton. As to the weevil there is admittedly less accurate knowledge.

Some further light is thrown upon the alleged failure of the scientific attack upon the cotton boll-weevil by a vigorous article in the New Orleans "Picayune" of September 22. From this it would appear that the failure was merely that of an individual chemist in the service of the Agricultural Department of the United States Government who having tried in vain to circumvent the insect in Texas predicted that cotton-growing west of the Mississippi River was doomed. The "Picayune" enumerates the insect pests which at one time or another have laid waste the food and fibre crops of America—amongst them such tearful wildfowl as the "chinch bug," the Colorado beetle, the Rocky Mountain grasshopper, the "seventeen-year locust," and the "army worm." These, it says, have in turn been met and conquered by human exertion "not by sitting down and waiting for Government chemists to make reports and for Congress to appropriate millions of money to make a fight." The farmers went to work themselves and their efforts were rewarded with victory. The moral drawn by the "Picayune" is that Apollyon having been overthrown there is no occasion to run away from lesser fiends. "The cotton weevil, bad as he is, is no worse than his predecessors. The Government entomologist or bugologist is needed to study the habits of the invading insects, but the chemists should be kept away if they can do no more than spread gloomy and sensational reports What is wanted for the cotton planters is to be up and doing. We shall all rejoice to have news of the weevil's discomfiture, whether at the hands of the bugologist, the chemist, or the planter. But the latest reports from Texas suggest that up to the present the weevil has been more than a match for all comers.

Italian competition with our cotton manufatures in the Turkish market has been maintained with more or less success for some time, but it will perhaps be news to most of us that an effort is now being made to introduce Russian cotton goods into Turkey. The Constantinople correspondent of "Commercial Intelligence," however, reports the arrival of a traveller from Moscow with "a very nice collection of samples and convenient prices." From the context we gather that the goods offered are prints. Formerly English printers had a practical monopoly of the trade in Turkey, but the Italians cut into it with lower prices and longer credits, and gained a very substantial share of the business, which our own exporters are now actively striving to recover. The correspondent recommends British firms to pay more attention to flannelettes, for which the demand is steadily increasing. "During the winter season these represent nearly 80 per cent. of the cotton goods sold in Turkey eight-tenths of which are imported from Germany and Italy. The colours preferred are red, scarlet, chocolate, light and dark blue, and grey and black. Italian manfacturers, to influence buyers, allow 5 per cent. discount for cash, or payment net at three months after receipt."

Messrs. Sacre and Co., in their Monthly Review of the General Chemical Trade state:—September has been as dissapointing to the Chemical, as to most other trades, in the volume of business done and the prospects it has bequeathed. As a rule it fairly opens the contract season for delivery over the ensuing year, but on this occasion contracts of any dimensions have been quite the exception. Buyers are without confidence in the future, the outlook is altogether too uncertain and consequently the amount of forward business booked during the month is very small indeed. As yet the most sanguine have little hope of improvement for some time to come. Peace has not brought all that was hoped from it, the political situation is no help, there is a spreading fear of impending disaster in trade generally, the dearness of money is a depressing factor, and the condition of matters in the United States is not only apprehensive but alarming: under these conditions it would be strange indeed to find any buoyancy or activity in trade. The latest shipping figures are again disappointing, the imports of Bleaching Materials show a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. in weight and value. The exports on the other hand, while with little variation as to bulk, are down in value to the extent of 35 per cent. Soda Compounds are the only goods which have retained a steady position. Bleaching Powder has had rather an increased attention latterly, always in the expectation that some sensible understanding will be come to among makers and which now seem very near. Caustic Soda is rather pressed for sale by dealers, though makers profess to be well engaged under contracts. Saltcake has become firmer for prompt and forward, large advances being sought for the letter delivery. Soda crystals and Bicarbonate of Soda have had a moderate share of attention. Sulphate of Copper has struggled to maintain its position, notwithstanding the downward course of the metal, but it is now on the down grade, and buyers are shy. Prussiates have developed just a shade of firmness, and holders of stock seek advances. Acetates of Lead are about normal, or perhaps a little more in demand and quotations are steady. Nitrate of Soda continues scarce and dear; it has not stood at its present price in September for some nine years. Arsenic has been more active, and sales at rather advancing figures are recorded.

COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING IN INDIA.

The following are the statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills, in July 1903, and in the four Months April to July 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902 :—

Abstract Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn Spun.

	Month of July.		
	1901	1902	1903
British India			
Bombay	38,016,33	36,662,231	37,416,360
Madras	2,802,735	2732,374	2,568,733
Bengal	3,806,244	3,859,578	4,115,497
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)	2,723,270	2,601,309	2,616,611
Punjab	842,762	768,237	979,649
Central Provinces ...	2,120,372	2,217,324	2,250,081
Total ...	50,322,216	48,811,044	49,946,931
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b), Quilon (c) Ujjaind (d)	1,220,086	1,097,856	1,982,693
Grand Total ...	51,542,302	49,938,900	51,929,624

(a) From September 1902.
(b) From October 1902.
(c) From November 1902.
(d) For May 1903.

Abstract Statement of the quautity of Woven Goods produced.

(N. B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of al woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods.)

		Month of July.		
		1901	1902	1903
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	7,683,285	6,197,191	7,976,439
	yds.	27,898,165	21,595,771	26,479,759
Madras	pds.	530,930	481,697	4,271,275
	yds.	354,012	469,652	401,077
Bengal	pds.	32,862	27,720	35,930
	yds.	116,182	91,405	118,749
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	379,413	516,085	538,396
	yds.	1,305,869	1,357,473	1,769,260
Punjab	pds.	33,375	20,686	328
	yds.	76,243	57,354	.....
Central Provinces ..	pds	52,212	576 816	605,946
	yds.	1,716,684	1,382,556	1,717,068
Total ...	pds.	9,212,077	7,820,195	9,584,211
	yds.	31,467,485	24,954,211	30,515,905
Foreign Territory. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar Hyderabad (a), Wadhwan (b)............	pds.	287,702	244,516	497,954
	yds.	1,051,098	1 936,919	1,709,528
Grand Total ...	pds.	9,499,779	8,064,711	10, 82,168
	yds.	32,521,583	25,891,139	[illegible]2,225 43

(a) From September 1902
(b) From October 1902

A PENNILESS QUEEN.

Ex-Queen Ranavalo, of Madagascar, who, by permission of the French Government, is spending a fortnight in Paris before returning to her residence in Algiers, is living a very sad kind of life.

She is staying in a small hotel, without means to go shopping or to see the sights, having exceeded the annual allowance made to her by the French Government. Most of her time she passes in her room looking through the window at what is going on in the street below.

Years ago, when she was allowed to come to Paris, a carriage was placed at her disposal, and she was taken about to theatres and social gatherings. Now she is neglected by the authorities.

THE VOLUNTEER ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India having sanctioned the formation of an Electrical Engineer Company to be attached for administrative purposes to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, I shall feel obliged if you will permit me to draw attention to the fact in your columns and to furnish some particulars of the scheme.

The company will consist of 3 officers, 7 non-commissioned officers, and 45 sappers, comprising 8 engine drivers, 24 electricians, and 20 telephonists.

Their duties for the present will be confined to the working of the engines, dynamos and projectors composing the Defence Electric Lights and of the electric communications and auxiliary apparatus connected therewith only.

The rules in force in the B. V. A. will apply to the E. E. C., and only pure Europeans will be eligible for enrolment, the right of admission being vested in the O. C., B. V. A.

The members of the E. E. company will enjoy special concessions; their capitation grant is doubled and one-half goes to the individual, and they will receive Rs. 3 for each attendance at Defence Electric Light Stations under certain limitations.

Full information will be supplied on applying by letter to the Adjutant, B. V. A. Headquarters, Town Barracks, Fort.

I shall be glad if all those who are eligible and willing to join the company will put themselves in communication with the Adjutant, and I invite the assistance and co-operation of employers to further the movement by encouraging their European Assistants who are available to enrol themselves.

I may mention that at Karachi where an E. E. Company has been working for some time, it has proved itself a very valuable auxiliary to the detachment of Royal Engineers stationed there; the Volunteers, by relieving the Regulars of the work connected with electric light and electric communication, having enabled the Royal Engineers to devote the greater part of their time to submarine mining and to such like important duties.—Yours, etc.,

A. LESLIE, Major,
Ag. Commandant, B. V. Artillery.
Bombay, October 26.

THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

UNDER the head "Misterious Disappearance In Sind," the "Sind Gazette" has the following sarcastic Comment :—A glance at our advertisement columns will convince the reader that Sind, doubtless incited thereto by the inspiriting utterances of an esteemed fellow citizen which have frequently appeared of late in these columns, is determined to be thoroughly up-to-date in all ways and can now boast of a mysterious disappearance of its own. On being informed that the Commissioner-in-Sind had apparently vanished from the face of the earth we made careful inquiries from the local Government officials, by whom we were told that the Post Office alone might know something of his whereabouts. The Post Office in turn referred us to the officials at Kotri, who stated that the Commissioner had been last seen at Kotri, but that all efforts to trace him since his departure had been fruitless. As a sowar had been seen at various stations from time to time along the line of rail it was hoped that the police would be able to obtain a clue. And it is believed that he is somewhere on the Indus. Since on the last occasion of an interview with the Head of the Province he was heard to complain of the unexpected heat encountered in the districts, it is inevitable that considerable anxiety should be felt on the subject. We are, however, inclined to think that there are grounds for hope that this strange disappearance is merely the result of a private arrangement with some local paper, in order to decide the important question as to whether it is easier to get lost in Sind or London. On "a priori" grounds we should have supposed that it would have been difficult for the Chief of a Province to dissolve like the baseless fabric of a vision without leaving a wrack behind. But it is perhaps not more astonishing than that a white elephant should suddenly vanish from the centre of a populous city, an event which, on the unimpeachable authority of Mark Twain, we know to have actually occurred.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 21.

Monday :—The barometer has been steady or has fallen slightly and pressure is generally below normal, the deficiency being upwards of one-tenth of an inch in the west of Upper India, the Brahmaputra Valley, Burma and East and South of the bay. Rain has fallen in south India and Malabar but practically none on the east coast. Coimbatore has received 3 inches, Cochin, and Trivandrum 1 1-2, Tinnevally and Kodaikanal 1 inch. Winds are westerly on the Corromandal Coast this morning and the fall of barometer has been more marked there than in other parts of the Peninsula. Humility and cloud have both decreased considerably in South India and it is probable the rainfall in the South Peninsula will decrease during the next 24 hours. No rain is likely elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general, All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Present weather may improve; cotton yields slightly.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crops prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy, Cotton crop excellent. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Crops prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing, and in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable, Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking commenced. Crop prospects generally good. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain Seasonable. Rabi sowing progressing favourably.

Shamon.—Looks like rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall at Madras and a slight fall at the majority of the other reporting stations. The barometer is below normal over the whole country, more especially on the Madras coast, where it is about a tenth below normal.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—maximum 5° in defect at Calicut and minimum 5° to 8° in defect at Ratnagiri, Bhavnagar, Madras, Bijapur, Akola; Nagpur and Raipur and 5° in excess at Karachi The maximum varied from 101° at Deesa to 78° at Bangalore and the minimum from 77° at Negapatam to 56° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain amounting to about three inches has fallen at Coimbatore, about an inch and three-quarters at Cochin and light to moderate showers at Mangalore, Calicut, Negapatam and Colombo.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam and sea is reported to be rising at Madras. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a low pressure area to the east or east-south-east of Madras and weather is in an unsettled condition on and off the Coromandel Coast.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRASN-PORT SICILIA.

THE Transport Sicilia, Captain G. H. C Weston, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 3rd October, and called at Port Said and Suez en route. She brought the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment and details consisting of 45 officers, 18 ladies, and 4 children, 8 warrant officers, 8 women, and 18 children, 1,036 non-commissioned officers and men, 48 women, and 51 children The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock and despatched to Deolali in three special troop trains last evening. The 2nd Battalion, North Stafford Regiment, will thence proceed to Dagshai. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut Col and Mrs A W Prior and child, 2nd North Staffordshire Regt
Lieut Col and Mrs F H Treherne, R A M C
Major T M Hawtayne, North Stafford Regt
Major and Mrs G F H Marks, R A M C
Major and Mrs E Montegu and child, Suffolk Regt
Major E G Snow, North Stafford Regt
Major W J Anderson, 2nd West Riding Regt
Major C S Chaplain 2nd King's R Rifles
Capt and Mrs G Meynell, 2nd Shropshire L I
Capt F E Johnston, North Stafford Regt
Capt L B Montresor, R F A
Capt LJ Wyatt, North S Regt
Capt H C Tweedie, North Stafford Regt
Capt and Mrs K J Hayter, Cheshire Regt
Lieut L A Jones-Mortimer, Som L I
Lieut A S Weldon, North Stafford Regt
Lieut A M Beauclerk, North Staff Regt
Lieut G H Hume-Kelly, North Stafford Regt
Lieut and Mrs J F Gifford, North Stafford Regt
Lieut J Carnegy, North Stafford Regt
Lieut J H Ridgway, North Stafford Regt
Lieut W K Coningham, Welsh Regt
Lieut H F L Hayworth, North Stafford Regt
Lieut C H Lyon, North Stafford Regt
Lieut C Horden, R E
Lieut and Mrs J M H Conway, R A M C
Lieut G Strongitharm, North Stafford Regt
Lieut P E Prince, R E
2nd Lieut K Robertson, Norfolk Regt
2nd Lieut H H Caffyn, North Stafford Regt
2nd Lieut H A Bradley, North Stafford Regt
2nd Lieut B B S Dunlop, R Irish Regt
2nd Lieut EM Steward, North Stafford Regt
2nd Lieut H Mosley, North Stafford Regt
2nd Lieut C M W Anderson, North Stafford Regt
2nd Lieut J M Craigie, North Stafford Regt
2nd Lieut H Ellenger, North Stafford Regt
2nd Lieut J M Harte, Bedford Regt
2nd Lieut A B Clayton, Border Regt
2nd Lieut T Temple, R F A
Lieut J O'Neill, M W Dept
Capt and Adjt J J B Fairley, North Staff Regt
Lieut and Qrmr and Mrs Preston, North Staff Regt
Rev W D Keith-Steele, Chaplain C of E
Rev H M Parker, Chaplain R C
Nursing Sister Cunningham, I N Service
Nursing Sister Henderson, I N Service
Nursing Sister Pocock, I N Service
Nursing Sister Eastmead, I N Service
Nursing Sister Aleman, I N Service
Nursing Sister Hickey, I N Service
Nursing Sister Goggin, I N Service
Nursing Sister Wilson, I N Service
Nursing Sister Wildman, I N Service

INDIANS IN NATAL.

OPENING OF AN ORPHANAGE.

A PARSEE'S GENEROSITY.

THE opening ceremony of the Umgeni Indian Orphanage at Natal was a great success. Over 3,000 people from various parts of the Colony (writes an Indian correspondent of the "Natal Mercury" assembled to honour the occasion. Mr. Parsee Rustomjee, who contributed wholly toward the erection of the buildings, with its complete furniture, was kindly requested by Soofi Sahab, the head priest of the Mahomedans at Umgeni, to open the institution. He cheerfully acceded to the request, and in a few words declared it open amid great applause. He was then presented with an address in the Urdu language, and set in a fine gilt frame, Mr. Abdool Cadir, president of the "Natal Indian Congress," in a long and eloquent speech, explained the aims and objects of the institution, which is the only one of its kind He greatly appreciated the substantial gift of Mr. Parsee Rustomjee, and eulogised his lofty efforts in securing the relief which was so badly needed in the community for poor children who had the misfortune to lose their parents, and advised other well-to-do members of the community to follow his example. Mr. A. M. Brocha eloquently dwelt upon the subject of education and its concommitant benefits. He exhorted the young pupils, whose number at present is 93, to pay proper attention to their studies, and to take full advantage of the resources which are placed at their disposal, that they might turn out fine citizens. Mr. Anglia, Mr Osman Ahmed, and others spoke on the benefits accruing from education, Mr. Parsee Rustomjee, with his characteristic generosity, spent over £1,500 to make the institution commodious and suitable to the want of young pupils. He, however, in his concluding address impressed upon the Trustees of the Orphanage the expediency of maintaining this institution, which has undoubtedly supplied a long-felt want of the Indian community. The building, as it stands on the top of a hill, faces the Indian Ocean, and commands a magnificent view all round. There is nothing to find fault with the lines on which the Orphanage is to be conducted. Three classes have been opened where children will be given instruction in English, Gujerati, and Urdu. The institution is open to all, irrespective of caste, creed or colour. At the close of the proceedings, sweetmeat was distributed to the children; also shawls and other articles were presented to priests, masters, and workmen, who so zealously contributed their share in making the institution so complete—at the expense of Mr. Parsee Rustomjee. The foundationers were presented with caps and cash.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th October.

1. The Battalion will parade to-day (Tuesday) the 27th inst., on the Oval near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p. m. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets (no ornaments) Putties to be worn.

2. Arms and Accoutrements are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No Arms &c., will be issued to any Member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

3. The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz Railway Station B B and C I Ry at 3-30 p. m. (Bombay Time) on Saturday next, the 31st inst., for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers.

Dress.—Drill Order, with Helmets and Putties. No ornaments.

Special Carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba, at 3-5 p. m. (Bombay Time) Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road, and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from Stations on the I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded. Members are requested to note that this train does not stop at Charni Road, Mahaluxmi, Parel and Elphinstone Road Stations.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No. 5652 Vol. W. A. Wilson.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th October.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)
To-day at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.
Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).
To-day at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

2. The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1 and 2 Companies in the Town Hall Compound at 9-15 p.m., sharp on Thursday next the 29th instant,

Dress—Drill Order without arms. Field service Caps and Putties to be worn.

Parade as follows :—
No, 1 Company Town Hall Compound at 9 p m sharp.
No. 2 Company at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder at 845 pm Sharp.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th October.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School to-day (Tuesday) the 27th instant at 7 a.m., punctually Dress—Marching order complete.

2. The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps on Thursday the 29th instant at 7 a.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding, B. L. H.

"MY DEAREST HOLINESS."

A highly-placed personage in the Vatican vouches for the following :—

The Pontiff received a letter from a young girl, who addressed him as "My dearest Holiness." She stated that she and her brothers and sisters had bought seven postcards containing the Pontiff's portrait. As these were quite different one from the other, she asked the Pope to let her know which was the true one.

The Pontiff took one of his photos signed it, and gave orders that it should be forwarded to the little girl.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN AT RAJKOT.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

A Rajkot correspondent writes :— The Anjuman-I-Islam gave a garden party on Friday afternoon, to H. H. Sir Sultan Mohammad Shah, G.C.I.E., at the residence of Mr. Gulam Mohammad Munshi, barrister-at-law, the President of the Anjuman The grounds were decorated with flags and streamers A shamiana was erected at one end of the garden. A tent was also pitched in a corner, where separate refreshments were provided for the Hindu gentlemen the Mahomedans and the Parsees partaking of refreshments at the same table which was placed near the shamiana.

H. H. the Aga Khan arrived at about half-past five in the afternoon and after being received by the Shaikh Sahab of Mangrol and Mr. G. B. Munshi, the President proceeded to the shamiana where many of the gentlemen present were introduced to him. His Highness stayed for an hour and talked with many leading citizens and Indian officials all of whom were impressed with the courtesy and rank and unassuming manners of his Highness.

Shaikh Hussain Mian Saheb, Chief of Mangrol, Messrs. Prabhashanker M. Pattani, Diwan of Bhavnagar; Bezonji Merwanji, late Diwan of Gondal; Vithalrai H., Japti Superintendent.; H. J. Antia, the Daftardar to the Agent to the Governor; Motilal, Ratanji Deputy Assistant, Halar; E. Lalkaka, Postal, Superintendent, Cutch Division; D. B. Shukla, D. M. Karaka, D. W. Parekh, B. B. Joshi, V. J. Mody, Barristers-at-Law; Shett Usman Jamal, Kazi Bawa Myan; Kasimkhan R B.A., (Aligarh); M. A. Tanna, P. N. Doctor, Somchand K. Shah, A. J. Mody, Haji Ali Abubakar Jamal, Dhirajram V. Vyas. Abdol Hafiz Baskza, Shaikh Ismail Abdur Rahim, Kazi Mate Mian, H. N. Gosalia, Doctors Ratanji Adarji B.N. Anklesaria S. Ahmed Edroos R. P. Damri, Agency Head Accountant Pensioned Subedar Bahadur Shaikh Mehtab, Usman Bachal Khudkhudia, A. R. Baxi, Gulabrao V. Chhaya, and others were present at the gathering.

The party ended after the pleasing ceremony of garlanding his Highness, and the distribution of attar, pan and supari.

A FRESH CALAMITY IN GUJERAT.

THE "Praja Bandhu," of Ahmedabad, gives the following picture of the havoc caused by locusts in certain parts of Gujerat :—

The extensive devastation caused by locusts this year in northern, eastern and middle Gazerat will, we are sure, turn the eye of the whole of India to this illstarred Province. For some weeks reports have been reaching us from one part or another that locusts had visited it, and caused great loss of property. But we were hardly prepared for the harrowing and detailed accounts that our correspondents have poured upon us from numerous villages. A considerable portion of his Highness the Gaekwar's Kadi Division in northern Guzerat, the Talukas of Prantej, Modasa and Daskroi in the Ahmedabad collectorate, those of Matar, Mehmedabad, Nadiad and Borsad in the Kaira Zilla; Kalol and Godhra in the Panch Mahals; Jambusar in the Broach District and some of the Native States in the Mahikantha, and the Revakantha and the central portions of his Highness the Gaekwar's Baroda Division—these extensive areas have suffered from the sad visitation. It is difficult in the absence of detailed official reports to give a correct idea of the extent of the calamity; but we are, we think, not far from the mark in estimating it at not less than three thousand square miles. It is not so much the area affected, as the intensity of the mischief in many cases, absolute ruin, caused by these pestiferous insects that must engage the sympathy of all large hearted men. Whole fields that were bright with verdure and full of maturing crops on which were fastened the hopes of over-taxed Gujerat peasant and his family have been made bare in a single night. Trees which supplied to him the means of sustenance and supplemented his slender income have been stripped of their leaves bark and branches, and rendered difficult of recognition. No fodder has been left for his cattle, and no food for himself and his children.

This calamity coming on the top of the last four years of famine and scarcity has broken his heart. We are sure he will receive the full sympathy of his countrymen throughout the land.

We are sure the Government of Bombay, and those of the Native States concerned will join in the general feeling of genuine sorrow for the poor cultivator of Gujerat, who has been the victim of this fresh calamity. The good wishes of Governments, though valuable by themselves will not be sufficient. It is something to a suffering man to know that his miseries have evoked general compassion. But something more tangible is called for by the necessities of the hour, We hear the District officers have been moving about to ascertain by personal inspection the extent of the damage generally, and the loss caused to each individual cultivator.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 17th October :—Robert William Thompson, civil engineer, at present municipal engineer of Lucknow in Oudh, for self-acting sluice to be fixed in drains and sewers to enable them to flush themselves with their own sullage. Peter Ross, lieutenant and assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and offg. executive engineer, "Signals" North Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab, for a method of interlocking points and signals of a road side station on railways with the train telegraph or tablet wires, to be called "combined point and signal lock and electric switch." John George Robinson, engineer of Boothdale Fairfield near Manchester for improvements in apparatus for picking up water for feeding locomotive engines and tenders whilst they are running. Edward William Lancaster, civil engineer, of Orchard-street, Westminster for improvements in baths. George Jones Atkins metallurgical chemist, of the Laboratory, Ruskin road Tottenham for improvements in or connected with the poles or electrodes of electricity apparatus and the like. Francis Hodgkinson, engineer of 810, Walnut Street Edgewood park, Pennsylvania, for improvements in fluid pressure turbines. James Keith, civil engineer of Dunottar, Shoot-up-Hill, in the Hampstead London, for improvements in apparatus formoistening air and saturating the same with vapours. William Leach, engineer of 14 a Star Court, Soho, London, W.C., England. for an improved railroad spike. Willis Herbert Jordan, mechanic, of 136, Windsor-street, Cambridge, in Massachusetts, United States of America, for improved coin-freed weighing and strength-testing apparatus. Emil Passburg, engineer, of Brucken allee 33, Berlin, in the Empire of Germany. Method for drying tea-leaves in vacuo. Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 1301, Walnut street, Edgewood park, Pennsylvania, for improvements in alternating current watt meters, Frederick Gale, engineer, of Lancefield, in the States of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia John Keats Gordon, newspaper proprietor, also of Lancefield aforesaid, and Thomas Arnold Parks, farmer, of Romsey, in the State of Victoria, aforesaid for improvements in and relating to the discharge of toy or game projectiles from guns. Alfred John Gange, engineer, 32, Ripon street, in the town of Calcutta, for an improved look for securing the doors of railway or other wagons and other such similar purposes. Frank Thomas, chief engineer, Buckingham Mill Company, Limited Madras, for scrapers for cleaning the outside heat ing surfaces of boilers from soot, when under steam

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Doogri	0	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	5	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	7	12	81
Total plague deaths to date ...	263,382	215,417	
Same date last year	27	28	108

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF LORD CURZON.

The "Novoye Vremya" in speaking of the Viceroy's extension of office says :—"It is now nearly five years since the appointment of Lord Curzon to the Viceroyalty of India. That is the maximum term for which the British Government has hitherto considered that one man should hold this eminent post, but it is evident that a change of hands is not at present thought desirable. It is not definitely stated how long the extension of Lord Curzon's office is to be for; but two years is the probable duration. This is to be inferred from the fact that when the Viceroy announced the extension to his Council, he at the same time informed them that he had also been allowed to take leave to England during the coming winter. It is evident that had it been only for one year there would have been no question of a visit home on leave."

"In his speech to the Council, the Viceroy explained that his object in accepting an extension of office was to see fulfilled the vast scheme of reforms which he initiated immediately on his taking over the reins of Government from his predecessor Lord Elgin. The "Times" believes that these reforms do not limit themselves to internal affairs alone, but concern also the external politics of the Indian Empire in the direction of its defence against the designs of neighbouring States. It is impossible not to agree with this opinion of the "Times." Judged by his previous career, Lord Curzon appears to be even greater as a politician than as an administrator, and the British Government, in entrusting to him the government of its great dependency, relied not so much on his administrative capacity—then unknown—as on his well-known knowledge of his political situation; also on his clear grasp of those aims which it has always been its fixed policy to attain on the Asiatic Continent.

"In 1898, when Lord Curzon was first appointed Viceroy, the British Press openly expressed the hope that the new Viceroy would extend British influence in Southern Asia, and endeavour to neutralise the successes of Russia. It was expected that his energetic policy would enable England to triumph over us everywhere, even to drive us away from such positions as were already in our occupation. These hopes, however, have not been fulfilled; some successes have of course been obtained. The power of England has been consolidated in Baluchistan; the district of Nushki has been annexed; the railway between Quetta and Nushki has been laid; a new telegraph line through Pesia is in course of construction, etc., etc., but all these successes, important as they are have fallen short of the ideal formed by the British Government, Lord Curzon assumed the Government of India in the beginning of 1899, he had scarcely time to look about him when the complications in South Africa led to the Boer War The field operations at the Cape lasted over three years, and in consequence the Viceroy was compelled to avoid all questions that might lead to collision outside the Indian frontier. India was practically defenceless; she was not only without hope of reinforcements from England, but her own military strength was also depleted, in order to strengthen British troops in the field. In spite of this severe handicap, however, Lord Curzon managed to carry out his Indian policy with dignity and efficiency, but of course he had no material really worthy of his iron energy to work on. When the war was over and its wounds healing, it was too late, as his term of office was approaching its end.

"But the clouds have blown over, and his hands are free again, and it is on this account that the British Government has offered Lord Curzon an extension of office, and it is evident that he on his part intends to justify the hopes reposed in him.

"As we learn from a telegram of Reuter's from Simla, the Viceroy is about to undertake a long voyage. After paying visits to some of the Indian States, Lord Curzon will travel to Muscat and other ports in the Persian Gulf in order to inspect the British political posts, and also to make the personal acquaintance of the petty chiefs on the Arabian Coast, between whom and the Indian Government friendly relations exist.

"There is no doubt as to the good results that will follow Lord Curzon's voyage. The prestige of England in the Persian Gulf shaken by the visit of Russian squadrons, and the establishment of a permanent line of Russian steamers, will again be renewed and strengthened, and the Arab Sheiks, with the Sheik of Koweit at their head, will no doubt be bound by new obligations.

"What are we Russians to do in the way of an effective answer to Lord Curzon's voyage?"—"Pioneer."

SIR DONALD ROBERTSON'S RETIREMENT.

THE Political Service has sustained a notable loss in the retirement of the Resident of Mysore, Colonel Sir Donald Robertson. Entering the Army in 1865 he arrived in India two months later and joined the 4th Madras Cavalry, with which he remained for three years till transferred to civil employ as Assistant to the Commissioner of Nagpur. After service as a Cantonment Magistrate and with the Police Colonel Robertson passed into the Political service proper and since then he has seen service in many Native States—Jhallawar, Rewa, Indore, Bhoparwar, Hyderabad, Bhagelkhand, Gwalior and Mysore; but the principal part of his work until recent years was done in the Central India Agency. He was posted to the Baghelkhand charge in 1888 and for six years had entire charge of the Rewa State during the long minority of the present Maharaja. He left Rewah to take up the Agency at Gwalior where the Maharaja Sindiah was still a minor, and remained until His Highness had come of age politically and began to govern for himself In this case the Maharaja was a ruler who very soon proved that he was quite able to manage for himself, but the entire absence of friction with which the new Government was launched through the dense conservatism of the Mahratta Sirdars was due to Colonel Robertson's tactful preparation, and to his counsels and intimate friendship the Maharaja must have owed much of the enlightenment and knowledge of the work before him that he so soon began to manifest. In 1896 Sir Donald Robertson was appointed to officiate as British Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, his appointment being made substantive next year. It was not quite his first experience of the State as he had served for a short time earlier in his career as Assistant at the Residency. For the last seven years he has presided over the destinies of Mysore, and during most of this term his responsibilities have been further increased by the fact of the Maharaja's minority. As far as Political work goes the Mysore charge is probably by far the easiest of its rank in India. The State and its ruler commonly conduct their own affairs so well that wisdom consists in a minimum of interference. It is a charge where a certain class of Political Officer (a late Resident of Hyderabad for instance) would manage to do much mischief, but where the judicious officer is little heard of. Sir Donald Robertson belonged emphatically to the latter class, and consequently his influence has been more felt than seen. There have been occasions, however, which brought the British officer from the background. The plague scare of 1898 was one, and if the Mysoreans have at last begun to appreciate the advantages of segregation and disinfection it is largely due to his patient endeavours and advice. He has all along been a supporter of the Cauvery Power scheme, and Bangalore, during his term of office, has been saved from its almost yearly cholera epidemics by the establishment of a pure water-supply. In short anything that made for the good of the State and its subjects has been quietly but sedulously fostered. Of Sir Donald and Lady Roberson's personal popularity it is quite unnecessary to say anything, for they leave even more friends behind in this part of India than in the south. They are now bound homewards to meet the contemporaries who have preceded them, and to be joined in due course by those whose time is still to come; but in many a Native Court where the remembrance of their winning manners and kind hearts is still fresh, the feeling over their loss will be a still deeper one.—"Pioneer."

OF all the amazing cases of personal resemblance, commend us to be exhibited in the "Boston Herald," says the "Pall Mall." That original and enterprising sheet, we observe from the new mail to hand, prints a portrait of one Dr. Clarence Perry, who has just been arrested there on what amounts to a charge of multi-bigamy. Three days afterwards the same paper published a portrait of M. de Witte, the Russian ex-Minister of Finance, and the two portraits are one to a hair. The ex-Minister and the habitual matrimoniac are more than a mere double, for, according to the "Boston Herald" and a certain smudge of ink on the nose of each, the two gentlemen are simultaneity itself. Can it be that the perfection of American journalism has so far lapsed that the printer has mistakenly used the same block twice? In Boston, too! The thought is harrowing!

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY-WHERE.

A FAIR DAY'S WORK.

To the uninitiated it may have appeared curious that a professional photographer should have spent a whole day in Downing-street this week on the unlikely chance of snapshotting the Premier. Had the enterprising one been successful, he would have been better rewarded than may at first sight seem possible. All the sixpenny, illustrated papers would have wanted copies of the photo, and might have paid anything from half a guinea to two guineas according to the size in which they reproduced it. The daily papers which give illustrations would have needed it either for direct reproduction or to serve for a drawing. There would have been sale, in all likelihood, to the Continental papers, and, from time to time in the future it might have been re-used. The copyright of the picture would have remained the photographer's and for each reproduction he would get a minimum fee of half a guinea. Had the photographer been successful in his quest, his morning's work would have brought him in all not far short of fifty pounds.

FOR THOSE AT SEA.

Another cure for sea-sickness is announced. It is true, "Cures" appear two or three times every year, and have done, apparently, ever since man first went down to the sea in ships. Meantime, nobody but the immediate discoverers is much the better. Nelson, who gave us our domination of the seas, was himself an acute sufferer from seagoer's malady. Mr. Gladstone, with all his erudition, was rendered as helpless as the rest of us when the waters raged around the ship by which he voyaged. During the present year quite a number of deaths have been directly attributed to sickness. That takes us a step farther in point of knowledge gained, for sea-sickness has not hitherto been regarded as fatal, but the item of information is not of a helpful character. It would seem that so long as vessels carrying passengers can be tossed about by the waves, so long will those aboard be rendered ill.

WANTED, A CURE.

The subject is at present under scientific investigation, but those engaged in quest of information cannot be very hopeful. The editors of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' felt the position so hopeless that they have not added in their newest volumes anything to that which appeared in the preceding issue. There are scores of so-called cures; most of them are worthless, none wholly effective. No one remedy can prove a cure-all. What is an infallible specific in one case will not be of the least value in others. The cause is always the same, and cannot be averted, because vessels will pitch and toss. Most men who have been to sea have a theory. Some specialists advise nerve sedatives. Lord Acton's "cure" was one of these, and is marvellously effective where the person is rightly constituted for its operation. But then the experience of others prompts the supply of stringent nerve stimulants. On one voyage you will be given full medicinal doses of bromide of potassium, chloral, opium, and what not; on another you will be offered strong black coffee, even alcohol, against which there is a consensus of opinion. Another man will clap an ice-bag to your spine, while yet another will swathe you in blankets, and put hot bottles to your feet. The man with the mirrors will ask you to mesmerise yourself into enjoyment of your passage; his rival will insist on your lying with head low, and eyes tightly closed in a bunk penetrated by no ray of light.

COUNSELLOR MULTITUDES.

There is no reason for one's spending a dull hour aboard ship. He has so many remedies to try that he can keep himself busy on a voyage round the world and home again, and then not be through with the list. There is a cure for every man on earth if he can but find it. The seaman scrapes the rust from his anchor, assimilates it, and goes on his way rejoicing. Others bind a pouch of roasted salts and flowers of thyme across the abdomen; then they, too, are happy. They may not know it, but they are utilising the preventive that the Greeks employed. Upon one vessel where everybody was ill, nitrate of amyl—three to eight drops on a handkerchief and inhaled rapidly so as to prevent undue a mixture of the atmosphere, brought permanent relief to 121 out of 124 persons. In the remaining three cases two or three inhalations were necessary before the desired end was attained. That seems conclusive enough, but your man who knows tells you that nitrate of amyl and cocaine when generally tested do not give any better percentage of cures than other supposed specifics.

A HAIR OF THE DOG.

Homœopathy is not so new as some of us imagine. Our forefathers had the theory if they had not the name. When the bold mariners of Queen Bess's days were widening the bounds of our maritime horizon, they cried aloud of the sickness they endured. Up rose a wise apothecary. 'You that are rich and will pass the sea," he said, must mingle sea-water with your wine. You that are poor must drink your sea-water neat." This had to be done for some days ahead of a voyage. The idea of it all was the comforting assumption that the patient would so encrust his interior with salt that "it closeth the mouthe of the stomacke." The new remedy is along the same line, to a certain extent, for as you cannot afford to pour oil upon the troubled waves, you take it in the form of petroleum as a medicine So, too, with an older one, three drops of creosote in water, half an hour before you embark; or again, soup seasoned with cayenne pepper until it tastes like a decoction of the salamonders of legend.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

The elaborate works in progress for the enlarging of Waterloo Station must possess interest for those familiar with the history of the London and South Western Railway Company. The promoters aver that, with their present project completed, they will possess the largest station in Great Britain. Had the original plan with which the company set out been carried to fruition, they would have had an even more commanding position in the Metropolis than they hold to-day. Waterloo was never meant to be their terminus. They were to have come right on into the heart of the City. The site now occupied by Barclay and Perkins' brewery was part of a considerable stretch of land which they had acquired for their further ramifications. Financial difficulties in the latter forties prevented the carrying out of their proposals. The plan to acquire Southwark Bridge was abandoned and sites upon which operations had been commenced had to be sold.

THE LARGEST STATION.

There is much eagerness to prove that this station or the other is the largest in the country Liverpool-street, the Waverley Station, Edinburgh, and that at New-street Birmingham had the contest to themselves for a time. Liverpool-street was generally credited with first place, and would deserve that position where the number of passengers received and despatched the deciding factor. But as to area the Scotsman had it. Waverly Station covers 23 acres of ground; beating its London rivel by half an acre it has 11½ acres under cover, which is 5 1-4 better than Liverpool-street; while as to accommodation for passengers, Edinburgh again has the pull for 130 carriages could stand alongside its platforms as against the 103 which Liverpool-street can receive Birmingham is a rather bad third as to size being only 10 3-4 acres, but it has 2 1-2 acres more of its premises under a roof than the Metropolitan terminus. Paddington, another important station was erected at a cost of £650,000, and is used every year by 4,000,000 Passengers who requisition between two and three thousand cabs every day. The station has a special importance to Londoners as bringing into town a vast supply of milk every day. Paddington handles 3,000 cans every day, which constitutes a record.

CLAIMS OF COTTONOPOLIS.

Manchester, thinking to-day what she hopes England will say to-morrow has the notion that after all her Victoria Station which the Lancashire own and which the Midland use, is going to prove the biggest thing of its kind. When completed there will be roads along which twenty-five trains can pass simultaneously, and which will be used by 1,300 trains a day for passenger and goods services. The new station at Nottingham used jointly by the Great Central and Great Northern Railway while not one of the biggest, is one of the most perfect in the kingdom. These companies can discharge fourteen trains simultaneously from their 1 1-2 miles of platforms. Roughly a hundred thousand square feet are under cover. The terminus occupies the site of what formerly was one of the most squalid quarters of the town, and before a brick was laid over half a million sterling wos spent in removals of property as well as the 580,000 cubic yards of rocks and soil which it was necessary to excavate. Rather more than a million has been spent upon this station.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and reduces as ealthy action of the gums. Ask stores and Chemist for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The Berliner aeroplane is rather novel. A model consists of aluminium and tin plate, with rods of oak and metal, and weighs about 54lbs., including ballast. The main body, or supporting surface, is composed of smaller aeroplanes, forming a large one after the manner of a combination kite. Each of the small ones is of peculiar shape. It may be likened to a shallow dome having two arcades proceeding from it parallel to one another. They are placed one overlapping the other, with the hollow side underneath. All together they have a horizontal area of 36 square feet. Mr. Berliner is making a model sufficiently large to serve as a basis for the construction of a machine capable of carrying an aeronaut and the propelling motor at a speed of 20 to 30 miles an hour.

At a recent session of the International Congress of Actuaries, held in New York, it was brought out that the conditions of modern living, as proved by statistics of insurance companies, have decidedly increased the length of life of the average individual. This conclusion was drawn from a vast field of observations, not, as too often is the case, from limited experience. The improvement has been more marked in childhood and youth than middle life, apparently because the strain of competition tells injuriously on this latter period.

Mr. W. E. Wilson suggested that radium in the sun might be a source of its heat. If so, the duration of the sun, or its age, may be longer than the physicist—for example, Lord Kelvin—has calculated from dynamical considerations. In fact, radium in sun and earth would give an estimate of the age of the sun and the earth more acceptable to geologists and zoologists than those current. Pofessor Joey, of Dublin, in a letter to "Nature" remarks that with radium in the earth to help in supplying heat, the 100 million years which is required by the geological doctrine of uniformity may yet be accepted by the physicist.

Piedras Negras is a prehistoric city in Guatemala newly discovered by Tiberto Marler, working for the Peavody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, Harvard University. Hearing of ruins in Western Guatemala he went in search and found them on the Usemacinta River. They stand on a terraced plateu, and comprise temples, figures, altars, and inscriptions in Maya tongue.

The Vienna Academy of Sciences has appointed a committee to study pitchblende, the mineral from which that mysterious substance radium is derived. Baron Auer von Welsbach has placed his laboratories at their service.

Pitchblende is one of the uranium series of minerals and is of a greyish or brownish or blackish colour, with a somewhat metallic lustre. It occurs in Cornwall, Scandinavia, Germany, Hungary, the United States, and elsewere. It is usually found with granitic rocks or else ores of silver, copper, and other metals. A good deal of it comes from the mining region of Colorado. It has not been considered of much value hitherto, because nobody suspected the treasure it contained. Science is making this true of many things.

It is matter of common imagery that a fire is put out by the sun, and if Mr. Haswell's observation is correct a glowworm extinguishes his light for a second or two before and after a flash of lightning. It is interesting from an electrical standpoint. Is the glowworm spark of electrical origin, and does not worm, afraid of damaging his lamp, switch it off before the flash of lightning? Again, how does he know the flash is coming? By the electrical state of the atmosphere or what?

Sir Oliver Lodge, who, if we are not mistaken threw out the idea of the eye being an electrical organ, and saw analogy between it and the coherer of the wireless telegraph, seems to have his eye on the phenomenon, and ask for more observations, which, of course, are easily made. The fact, if proven, would furnish minor poets (are there any other?) with a new image, but that is a light service of small account in a scientific age. Sir Oliver also wants to know if radium will turn milk sour. If radium like a thunderstorm turns milk sour, the effect is, perhaps, due to electrons in both cases, and the electrons of lightning may influence the light of the glowworm, which, for all we know, is derived from radium or electricity. Is that Sir Oliver's thought?

A primitive flageolet made by western tribes of American Indians is a section of cane open at the ends, but with a joint and septum in between, closing the pipe. Two holes from three-sixteenths to a fourth of an inch in diameter are made through the wall close to the septum on both sides of the septum. A shallow air channel is cut in the outside of ther cane from one hole to the other, and three, four o six finger-holes are made in the cane below the septum. Thus made the mystery flute is finished when the upper of the two holes at the septum and the air channel are covered by the finger.

Blowing through the cane from the upper end produces a sound whose pitch is changed by the finger-holes. The mystery lies in placing the finger over the upper hole and air channel in the correct place. Usually a piece of cloth, skin, &c., is tied round the cane at this point. A similar pipe is found on the west coast of Sumatra. but wax replaces the septum of the joint, and the covering of the upper hole is a bandage of sheet cotton. Wax is also used by the Shoshone Indians for a septum.

Lieutenant Bolsher, of the Russian Navy, sent to France to study the use of balloons in reconnoitring and other operations of the naval warfare, is now to carry out experiments on increasing the range of wireless telegraphy by balloons; signalling by balloons day and night; reconnoitring from balloons; and Herve's mode of steering balloons at an angle of 70 degrees with the direction of the wind.

More about the proposed electric railway up Mont Blanc. The original project is identified with the name of M. Vallot, director of the Mont Blanc Observatory, and the starting point is Les Houches. The idea is to get the shortest and most sheltered line so that travellers can reach the summit in all seasons, and it is agreed that Vallot's route is best. Nevertheless, M. Doportal, French Inspector-General of Roads and Bridges, has chosen St. Gervais as the starting-place, in order to serve the immediate wants of the district. His scheme, however, only paves the way for Vallot's and does not supersede it. The first section reaches the Aiguille de Gouter from Fayet by the Bionassey valley, which is early free of snow, and therefore no tunnelling will prevent a view of the scenery.

Seated in elegant lounge chairs, in the reception-room of the Electrophone Company, in Gerrard Street Soho, on Thursday night (Oct 2), a company of journalists and others were auditors of every sentence which the Prime Minister uttered in the Sheffield Drill Hall. The trunk line from Glasgow to London was tapped at Sheffield and a connection made by the National Telephone Company into the Drill Hall, where specially powerful transmitters—six in number—were arranged about 4ft. in front of the speaker. At the London end the connections were obtained by wires provided by the National Telephone Company into the premises of the Electrophone Company. Each auditor sat with a double receiver pressed against his ears, and so clear was the record that journalists of experience were agreed that at a distance of 220 miles they could more easily have reported the speech of Mr. Balfour than had they listened from the Press Gallery and he had spoken from the front Treasury Bench. By way of contrast, the London papers, depending on the telegraph for their reports of the Premier's speech experienced extraordinary difficulties through a delayed service.

On several occasions during recent epidemics, says "The Lancet," it has been shown that although infection may reach a big laundry when some of those who sort the foul linen may contract the disease, yet it never gets beyond the washhouse. The temperature in the modern rotary washing machine is sufficiently high and thorough treatment is carried on for a sufficiently long time to sterilise the linen. In a laundry properly planned and built for the purpose the sorting room where the foul linen is received, and the packing room where it is put into hampers for delivery, are quite distinct. They are frequently separated by the whole length of the laundry, so that the risk of direct infection being conveyed from the foul to the clean linen is nil. On the other hand, it is well known that small laundries frequently act as centres of infection, first, because the temperature of the washing is not sufficiently high or prolonged to exert a sterilising action; and secondly, because the clean and foul linen come into close contact.

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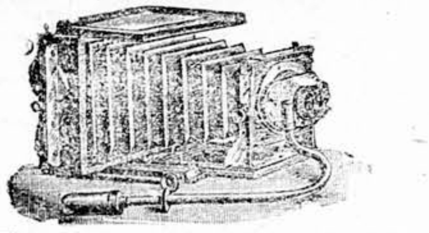

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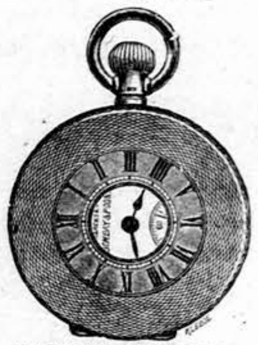

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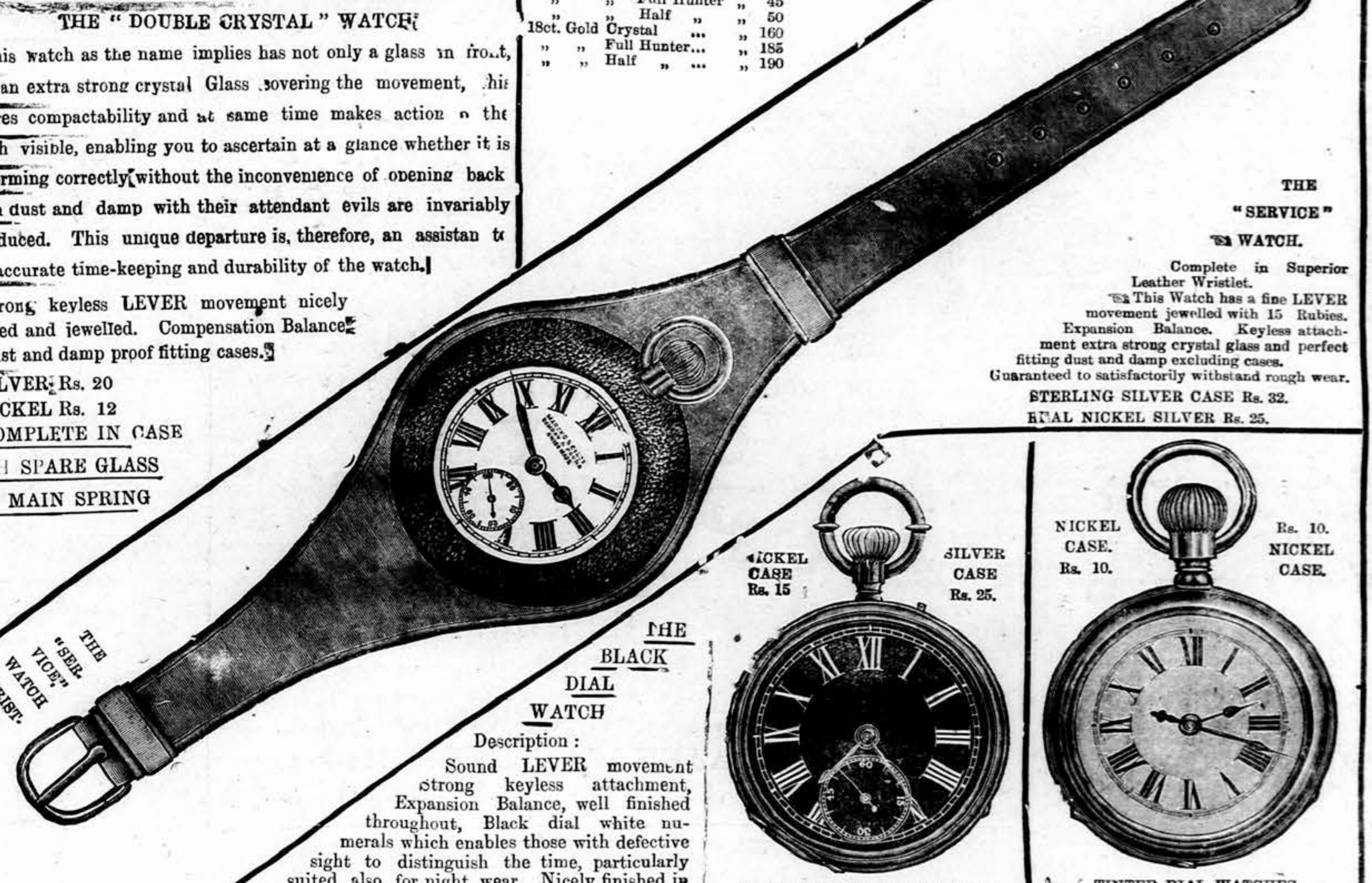

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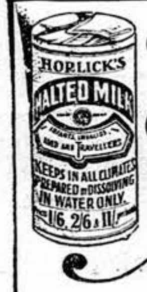

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